

3015416

OER

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

<div></div> Korea		REPORT: <div></div>
SUBJECT	Translations of North Korean Newspapers	DATE DISTR. / November 1956 50X1-HUM
		NO. PAGES 1
		REQUIREMENT NO. RD
DATE OF INFO.	<div></div>	REFERENCES 50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	<div></div>	

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

The following unedited summary newspaper translations are transmitted for your background information:

50X1-HUM

N.K. Press Summaries Nos. 490, 491, 492, 493.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input type="checkbox"/> FBI	<input type="checkbox"/> AEC	ORIX@	OCRX@	OCIX@	FDDX@
									50X1-HUM

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

051/B

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT

Translations of North Korean
Newspapers

DATE DISTR.

/ November 1956

50X1-HUM

NO. PAGES

1

REQUIREMENT
NO.

RD

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

DATE OF
INFO.PLACE &
DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The following unedited summary newspaper translations are transmitted
for your background information:

50X1-HUM

N.K. Press Summaries Nos. 490, 491, 492, 493.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	ORR	OCR	OCI	FDD

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]		Korea	REPORT	[Redacted]
SUBJECT	Translations of North Korean Newspapers		DATE DISTR.	/ November 1956 50X1-HUM
			NO. PAGES	1
			REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE OF INFO.	[Redacted]		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[Redacted]			50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The following unedited summary newspaper translations are transmitted for your background information:

N.K. Press Summaries Nos. 490, 491, 492, 493.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	ORR@	OCR@	OCI@	HDD@
						50X1-HUM			

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

051/R

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT

Translations of North Korean
Newspapers

DATE DISTR.

/ November 19⁵⁶ 50X1-HUM

NO. PAGES

1

REQUIREMENT
NO.

RD

DATE OF
INFO.

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

PLACE &
DATE ACQ.

50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The following unedited summary newspaper translations are transmitted
for your background information:

N.K. Press Summaries Nos. 490, 491, 492, 493.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	✓ @ ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	ORR @	OCR @	OCI @	HDD @
						50X1-HUM			

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/16 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007000150001-6

Page Denied

50X1-HUM

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/16 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007000150001-6

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

Newspaper : Nodong Simmun (Labor Press)

Date : Wednesday, 1 February 1956 No. 27 Vol. 3243

Publisher : Central Committee, Korean Labor Party

Frequency : Daily (Except Tuesday)

Editor : Editorial Committee

1. INCREASE IN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER QUALITY

The laborers of the Sunch'on Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory are struggling in their increased-production campaign to meet the Third All-Party Session with further production and supplies of chemical fertilizer to farm areas.

Furthermore, they are developing the struggle and are expanding results to increase the quality of fertilizer, deeply realizing that increasing the quality of fertilizer is the same as producing more fertilizer without expanding production facilities.

The laborers of the Carbide Plant and the Nitro-Lime Plant not only maintained the regular condition of the electric furnace and the nitrification furnace, by carrying out systematical repairs, but also established the basis to increase the quantity of production, and to increase the quality, by reorganizing their irrational parts, and by increasing their functions, repairing the irrational parts of the furnaces, and by further improving their quality.

Comrades KIM Ung-kwan, HAN Chong-ik and YI Tong-nyul, who portrayed the exemplary roles in the repair of the electric furnaces, expanded their annual operating time by ten (10) percent over former time by rationally reorganizing the electrical induction and supply installations of the furnace, Comrade MUN T'ae-ko, a technical director of the workshop of nitro-lime fertilizer, increased the results of each nitrification furnace by 15 percent, by installing heating facilities in the earthen furnaces.

Thus, as a result of increasing the utilization efficiency of the production facilities, and its conditions bettered, the rejects were eliminated and the quality of the products was further improved.

The executive, as the method to estimate the quantity of the products of "carbide" and nitro-lime fertilizer, and the quality of them, raised the will of the laborers concerning the raise of the quality, by amending the standards of the contract system. Thus, the rejected products are excluded, and the quality of fertilizer is systematically raising, and the quality at the end of last year was much better than that at the beginning of last year, and it is further raising in this year over last year.

The electric furnace workers of every "brigade", beginning with the "brigade" CHANG Pyong-muk, YIM Tong-hyop, and CHONG Chong-kil in the "carbide" work shop, deeply realize that in order to raise the quality of fertilizer, they have to raise the quality of "carbide" which is the raw material of fertilizer. They are developing the struggles to maintain the operation method and specially the combination rate of the raw material, strengthening the work of skill and technical training, and raising everyone's standard of skill.

Comrade O Yōng-yong, KIM Pyōng-ch'an, and CH'A Wōn-sik, the manufacturing workers of fertilizer, are preventing the combination of the inferior raw material by further indulging in picking up "carbide", the raw material of fertilizer. They are properly maintaining the nitrifying process by regularly maintaining the temperature according to regulations after exactly carrying out the operation and the arrangement of the nitrification furnace.

Thus, laborers of the nitro-lime workshop are further raising the quality of nitro-lime fertilizer, and the content of nitrogen according to the index of the government, which is higher than last year's by one (1) percent, was reached. (Nodong Simun, 1 February 1956).

2. ELECTRIC FURNACE NO. 10 BEGINS OPERATION AT SONGJIN STEEL MILL

Electric Furnace No. 10 of the Sōngjin Steel Mill which had been destroyed by the violence of America, was rehabilitated and began operating on 28 January.

The workers of the facilities department of the steel manufacturing plant rehabilitated the electric furnace in four (4) months.

Under the thorough direction of KIM Kyōng-ch'ōn, the chief worker of the installation they rehabilitated and repaired the "tire" of the furnace which had been cut by enemy bombardment. By creative enthusiasm, they removed five (5) tons of scrap iron which had melted in the furnace.

They also reconstructed the damaged generator which is an important part of the electric furnace, by utilizing internal resources.

At the end of the project, the builders and the repairmen accomplished the last process by technical index: the rebuilding in the furnace, the installation of the power wire, and installation of the switchboard, etc.

In the period of the rehabilitation of the furnace, the workers saved the labor of more than 200 workers, and compensated the government by utilizing idle materials.

The electric furnace, which was completely rehabilitated, was taken over by the HAN Ch'ang-sōp Smelting Brigade members, and began operating on 28 January, and, by the use of the furnace, the steel mill will produce at the rate of 400 tons of steel more than past years. (Nodong Simun, 1 February 1956)

3. MEETING OF ARCHITECTS AND CONSTRUCTORS ENDS

The nation-wide meeting of architects and constructions which had opened on 25 January, ended on 30 January.

In the sessions held on 28 January and 30 January problems, concerning the rapid correction of the defects existing in the field of construction, were discussed. Industrial methods and improving the program and construction, were extensively introduced.

The architects, designers, labor reformers, technicians, supervisors, and workers of constructing machinery and workers in the production of construction materials, participated in the discussion.

They discussed the problem of industrializing the construction, and measures to abolish the confusion in the program and in construction, and exchanged their mutual experiences and opinions to raise the efficiency of labor production, rationally utilize present labor, and properly economize it.

YI Ku-ül, the manager of the 3rd P'yöngyang Trust under the Ministry of Light Industry, ramifying the causes for irrationally in the carrying out of construction and labor organizations last year, of not raising efficiency, and of wasting much labor, and he expressed the resolution to rationalize the labor organization in this year, to raise the efficiency of labor production by 145.5 percent over last year, by mechanizing work processes by 60 to 70 percent, and to economize labor by 13.5 percent.

CHO Söng-nyul, the chief engineer of the 3rd Construction Management Bureau under the Ministry of Construction, in discussing the mechanization of construction and organization and rationalization of construction, said that he would economize labor by 26 percent, this year, at the enterprises under his jurisdiction, by planning the construction organization in the field, and by raising the efficiency of machines.

YI T'ae-shin, the chief of Central Construction Materials Research Laboratory under the Ministry of Construction, spoke of the possibilities for the effective utilization of domestic resources and for the extensive introduction in construction of the positive survey and research in resources of the construction materials in the country, and of the production of new construction materials, and KIM Söng-kyun, the chief of the Program Research Laboratory under the Ministry of Light Industry, spoke of raising the business and political standards of program workers in order to improve program activities; of utilizing program abilities; and of unifying the program organization according to professions. AN T'ae-ül, chief of the Basic Construction, and Office of Program and Examination under the Ministry of Metals Industry, spoke of further correcting and strengthening the program and examination activities in order to eliminate the waste of the funds, materials and labor.

KIM Pyöng-sik, chief engineer of construction at the Hüngnam Fertilizer Factory, spoke of the experiences that he had gained in the rehabilitation of the Hüngnam Fertilizer Factory, which had been severely damaged in the war, and of the fact that he had economized the labor of 80,000 workers last year, by mechanizing work processes, by strengthening the movement for creative devices, and by concentrating the dispersed processing factories. The participators were much interested in his experiences in rehabilitation and construction.

Plasterer SONG Tök-hun, a labor hero, discussed prefabrication in construction.

He told how prefabrication had promoted constructing speed in rehabilitation, and economized much labor.

In the use of prefabrication in construction, even an unskilled laborer showed us that we could build high buildings, and we could economize much labor. This year, by use of extensive prefabrication in construction, and by popularizing advanced working methods, we economized labor by 20 to 30 percent, and we will economize it by 50 percent in 1957.

PAK Chae-ik, the manager of the P'yöngyang Construction Trust, under the Machine Industry Bureau, discussed the industrialization of the construction activities, and CHO Ung-p'il, the manager of the Yongsöng Machine Factory, spoke of producing and supplying more construction machinery. CHO Nam-hüi, the chief engineer of the Construction Management Bureau under the Ministry of Transportation, discussed technical problems concerning the application of prefabrication construction, and CHÖNG Yöm-ki, the chief Bookkeeping under the Ministry of Construction, spoke of further cutting basic costs in construction, by strengthening the independent accounting system in construction organizations, and in the accounts of bookkeeping and statistics.

In addition, many spoke of economizing labor by continually improving labor management, by developing, in all directions, popular creative devices and the movement towards rationalization, by extensively introducing mechanization into construction and the methods of advanced rationalization.

Furthermore, upholding the spirit of the plenary meetings in March, November, and April of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, expressed their resolutions to eliminate expressions of formalism and bureaucracy to raise utilization efficiency, by rationally utilizing constructing machinery to gradually introduce industrial methods in construction, and to brilliantly carry out the problems to improve the program and construction and the tasks of construction.

At the meeting on 30 January, Premier KIM Il-sŏng delivered an encouraging speech.

Premier KIM Il-sŏng, speaking of the significance of the meeting in the further development and strengthening of basic construction, spoke of the necessity to introduce new industrial methods in basic construction.

The premier emphasized positive efforts to economize labor, and to strive for the standardization of the programs, the industrialization of construction materials, and the mechanization of construction to maintain the quantitative and qualitative development of construction, and also stressed that the programs should be made by basic direction in order that the people may be interested, and by the contents of socialism, and that they must struggle against the old classless phenomena, formalism which fosters waste the architecture of capitalism.

And the premier pointed out that they must concentrate on, and specialize in dispersed labor and installation for industrialization of construction materials, that they must convert manual methods into industrial methods; that they must develop the movement of popular construction by extensively utilizing the local materials; that they must rationally utilize present machinery for the mechanization of construction; that they must raise the efficiency of the machinery by strengthening the repair and inspecting system; and that they must raise the efficiency of labor production by 12 percent over the plan of 1952 by rationalizing labor organization in construction.

All participants who heard the sincere speech of Premier KIM Il-sŏng, and feeling infinite honor and pride, firmly resolved to display creative enthusiasm and wisdom for the people's happiness and welfare, in the struggle of the massive post-war rehabilitation and construction, by executing the encouraging speech of the premier.

At the meeting, they adopted messages to all laborers, technicians, and clerks who are working in basic construction.

All participants of the meeting inspected a construction exhibition, and construction in P'yongyang. (Nedong Simun, 1 February 1956)

4. PHOTO

The tractor drivers of Yŏnghŭng Farm. Machines Rental Station who are carrying out their resolution to meet the Third All-Party Session with good labor results, are rising in their preparations for spring plowing.

They are striving to finish the repair of the machines necessary for spring plowing, including the tractors, while they are striving in their preparation to maintain the speed and the quality of spring plowing, beginning their work on the bases of their actual investigation of the quality of the soil, humidity, and the climate conditions of the district to be plowed. (Nodong Simmun, 1 February 1956)

5. REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPANESE RED CROSS VISIT DETENTION CAMP IN PYŒNGYANG

The representatives of the Japanese Red Cross staying in Pyŕongyang, visited the Japanese Detention Camp which was established by the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross.

The representatives, satisfied at seeing the lively and healthy figures of the Japanese detainees, were deeply appreciative towards the chief of the detention for his humanitarian treatment.

The representatives, under the guidance of the chief of the detention camp, inspected all installations of the detention camp, including the cultural room and the bedroom, and talked with the detainees for about one (1) and half hour in a free atmosphere.

There, KASAI Yoshisukai, the chief of the representatives, presented to the detainees, who were hopeful of going home, letters which had been sent to them by their families. The Japanese detainees told the representatives their living conditions in detail.

They spoke in detail of having not only been properly treated at the guarantee of Korea, but, that they hadn't had any inconveniences at all in their everyday lives, and also that they could read papers and magazines published in Japan, and particularly, that their children were guaranteed the right to study Japanese.

ARIKAWA Takumi who is detained at the camp, stated that he was receiving enough nourishment, and that they were all healthy, deeply thanked the Korean government and the Korean Red Cross for their attention and warm treatment.

There, they exchanged their ideas concerning the living problems after returning to their homes in which the detainees are most interested.

After the conversation, KASAI Yoshisukai, the chief of the representatives said as follows.

"The installations in the detention camp are properly equipped, and the condition of the detainees' health and nourishment is very good."

"We are very glad to see that the detainees are properly treated, and their living conditions are good."

Furthermore, INOUAE Matsudaro, a member of the representatives saying that he would introduce the free lives of the Japanese detainees to the Japanese paper, said, "I am afraid that their lives after returning home will be difficult, after having been treated like this".

The representatives, on leaving the detention camp, repeated their deep thanks to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Red Cross, and the authorities of the detention camp. (Nodong Simmun, 1 February 1956)

6. EXCESS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

A farm cooperative in CH'angdo-ri (Kimhwa-gun, Kangwŕn-do), which is directed by Comrade Labor Hero YU Kwang-yŕl, was overjoyed of the families of poor farmers in September 1953.

Since its organization, the cooperative has been economically developed and strengthened and has had great results within the two (2) years.

Particularly last year, the second year, this cooperative exceeded its task in the grain production by 161 percent, and the organization of the cooperative management committee in farming last year was very good experiences.

* * *

7. STRENGTHENING OF FIXED WORKING GROUP

In the winter of the year before last this cooperative summed up the management lives of the cooperative for the first year, and admitted 86 families of new farmers who eagerly hoped for entrance into the cooperative.

The cooperative developed as a large one, including 122 families and more than 170 persons.

The management committee, following the experience of the first year, prepared the farming of the new year by rationally reorganizing the fixed working groups, which are the fundamental units of production.

The management committee, with extensive discussions among the cooperative members, and considering the functions and ability of each cooperative member, organized six (6) work groups in farming and one (1) work group in the livestock raising, each one consisting of 25 cooperative members in each of the work groups in farming, and they organized three (3) sub-groups, each consisting of eight (8) members.

And for the cultivation of sericulture and tobacco, they decided to assign spare labor and assist them seasonally.

After the organization of the work groups, the management committee, with the assistance of the party group in the cooperative, began the job of organizationally strengthening every work group.

As the cooperative was large, and particularly, the work groups were scattered to such an extent, that it was more than two (2) kilometers from the 1st group to the 6th group; thus, the first task was to improve the role of the each group leader. Therefore, the management committee, utilizing a comparatively leisure winter, propagated the cooperative constitution among the group leaders, in order to have them fully understand the constitution, and organized an experience-exchange meeting for management and for the introduction of advanced farming techniques; and lecture meetings in farming techniques. At the same time, the party group and the management committee in the cooperative did their best for the ideological indoctrination of the cooperative members during the winter.

The direction given the work groups, was strengthened through the practical works during the farming period.

8. EXACT PLAN FOR PRODUCTION AND FARMING PREPARATIONS

At this cooperative, they have been continually preparing for the new year's farming from the beginning of winter.

The management committee, deeply studying the farming policies of the party through the literature of the plenary session of the Party's Central Committee in November, extensively discussing them with the cooperative members, directed the farming preparations for the increase-production of grain according to their production plan.

First of all, all the cooperative members were mobilized for the rehabilitation and protection of the arable land which had been severely damaged during the period of the war.

Thus, they filled up more than 160 bombed craters, expanded arable land 29.4 acres, by rehabilitating the idle land, and rehabilitated 4.9 acres of paddies and 6.35 acres of fields which were damaged by floods. Then, they carried out a banking program on a small river to completely protect 16 acres of arable land.

Furthermore, along with the expansion of arable land, they produced manure without rest in the winter.

They made tubs for liquid fertilizer and four (4) toilets beside the road near the 3rd Working Group where people pass by frequently, and collected the manure, and every farmer repaired the tubs for liquid fertilizer and ash closets.

And they prepared much fertilizer from stall manure, burnt soil, and manure collection, etc.

At night, every work group held a farming techniques lecture.

At the same time, the management committee, properly summarizing the experiences they had acquired in the farming of the first year, began the establishment of an exact plan for production.

In practical circumstances, the important way of increasing the production of grain, was the matter of rehabilitating and protecting the arable land which was severely destroyed by the enemy during liberation war; raising the fertility of the land; introducing advanced farming tools, and bravely assigning the rich crops on the principle of the right crops on the right land.

After the decision of these fundamental points, the management committee concretely calculated the areas, the quality of the soil, distances, necessary labor, and the cattle power, with the participation of Comrades YU Chae-sop, PAK Chae-hwan, and KIM Kyong-ch'ŏn, who are very familiar with the practical circumstances of the land in the district (Ri) because they had been mobilized in the estimation of actual yields and the farmers of the corresponding land, and established production plans per crop and land, and a plan of labor investment. Then the established plans were approved at the general assembly of the cooperative members, having been amended and supplemented by the discussions of the cooperative members many times.

According to the plans, they decided to further expand the areas in corn and black millet, which were rich crops, as compared with other years, and in order to raise the crop yield per unit, they planned to fertilize the paddies with an average of 25 tons of manure per 2.45 acres, and the fields with an average of 13 tons of manure per 2.45 acres.

In particular, in the plans for the labor day investment, they devised measures to exclude the labor circulation among the labor groups and contradictions among the labor groups in the estimation of labor days, which was one of the great difficulties last year. That is, on the bases of the plans of the labor investment per labor group which were made by exact investigation, if they exceeded the plans in an unorderly fashion they would have to take the excess days from the labor days of the corresponding labor groups, and if they accomplished their production tasks economizing labor days under than plans, they would have to supplement their labor days as much as they had economized.

In establishing the production plans, cattle and farming tools were assigned to each work group, and specific tasks were given.

Each work group having received its production tasks, deeply propagated them among the group members, and according to the crops assignment, they were competitively mobilized for farm preparations; the preparation of seeds, and the collection of the manure, etc.

RATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Among the cooperative members, everyone shared an average of 2.56 acres of paddies and 0.48 acres of fields. It was very difficult to properly maintain this area without rationally organizing the work. Therefore, the management committee of the cooperative, at the beginning of the farming period, strove to rationally organize the work by deciding the order of the work.

Before planting, the work groups organized experience exchange meetings with the more experienced members of the cooperative, and discussed the orders of the work.

Each working group planted, first of all, the seeds on the dry fields, and put off the wet field until afterwards. Because, comparing with annual experience, if they had planted the seeds on the fields earlier, the planted field would become weedy before they had finished the planting of all fields, and it would take more work.

Furthermore, in planting, they organized planting teams with the members necessary for planting according to crops, and kept the planting teams frozen during the period before planting.

As a result, each member was able to sufficiently prepare for the next day's work; the seeds, farming tools, and fertilizer, etc., and the work became equalized, and the responsibility was increased. They were able to finish their planting first in the county (Kun) on 18 April, which was eight (8) days earlier than last year. Also in weeding, the management committee not only properly decided the sequence of work, but also, studying the execution of the contract system and the accounting method of the labor days's estimation, concentrated on raising the business standards of the work group leaders.

In the execution of the contract system, concretely taking into consideration the distance of the field, the topography, the area the land, and type of the work, and the ability of each member, special attention was given to the assignment of the members.

As a result of their having rationally organized the work, it was possible to finish four (4) weeding of the paddies and fields by 22 July, one (1) month earlier than last year, and they were able to exceed the plan in cutting grass, "silage" production, and dried grass production, by the end of April, and were also able to prepare for barley planting and crop threshing, earlier than the usual year.

However, these measures in the organization of the work were not properly carried out at first.

Many defects were exposed in each work group during the period of the spring planting. That was, some leaders of work groups behaved like directors, without accomplishing even the organization of the work, and some leaders did not execute the contract system, and carried out the estimation of the number of labor days, after two (2) or three (3)-days' absence at a time. Some cooperative members even evaded participating in the work.

Compared with these circumstances, the management committee strengthened practical direction, on each work group in turn, in relation to the management methods of the working groups; the organization of the work, the execution of the contract system, the estimation of labor days, and production council of the work groups, etc. As a result, the role of the leaders of the work groups was gradually increased, and mutual advice and criticism among the members was gradually strengthened. Each work group, after everyday's work, criticized defects exposed in the work, and summed up the week's activities, regularly holding a production council once a week. When important tasks were suggested, and when bad tendencies appeared, they held a general assembly, and devised measures to correct them.

Thus, the cooperative members here, as the result of their having maintained order and system in the cooperative; their having rationally organized the works, and their having cultivated many paddies and fields with limited members, were able to exceed the tasks in the grain production of the government by 161 percent, and received 1,617,000 Won in cash by utilizing surplus labor for sericulture, tobacco, and other organizations in subsidiary business.

Brilliant Results

At the end of December, the cooperative members summed up their annual activities with infinite gladness, and the main results were as follows:

	<u>Area (Acre)</u>	<u>Yield (Kilograms)</u>	<u>National Plan (Percentage)</u>
Paddies	74.5	4,859	167.5
Yellow Millet	64.7	1,034	172
Corn	98	1,771	161
Black Millet	33.6	2,365	214
Wheat	45	500	110
Beans	165.6	1,001	200
Grain Total	-	-	161

The comparison of the average crop yield per Chongbo (2.45 acres) of neighboring farmers was as follows:

Paddies	114.3 percent
Yellow Millet	116.1 percent
Corn	110.6 percent
Black Millet	129.5 percent
Beans	179.8 percent

Net Distribution Quantity

	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Per Labor Day	7,353 Grams	52 Won
Per Member	1,325 Kilograms	8,000 Won
Per House	2,033 Kilograms	14,000 Won

According to these brilliant results, the lives of the cooperative members were rapidly improved, and even though they lacked food on account of war damages before they had joined the cooperative, now, outside of only three (3) families out of the 122 farming families which joined the cooperative, most of the farmers have come to have plenty of food, and eight (8) families of the total, have grain for more than 24 months.

Thus, the present cooperative paid the credits of cattle costs and the bank fund with joint spared funds, and now they are raising 61 head of cattle, 65 pigs, and 33 sheep.

Furthermore, they built 96 houses for the cooperative members during two (2) years of management, and recovered from severe damages by repairing six (6) houses.

Now, the cooperative members here, inspired by the party and the government, are rising in the brilliant hope for the farming preparations of the new farming, deeply realizing that cooperated management is the only way to liberate the poor farmers from poverty.
(Nodong Sinmun, 1 February 1956)

7. WONDERFUL RESULTS PERFORMED IN CULTIVATION OF CORN AND TOBACCO

The Sindo Farm Cooperative in Chinnam-ni (Taech'on-gun, P'yongan-bukto), which is located in the mountain near the upper waters of the Taeryong-gang, maintained their grain production by clearing 85.75 acres of disused land, and by rehabilitating 6.35 acres of worn and tobacco. Furthermore, gained wonderful results by farming corn and tobacco.

The management workers of this cooperative including labor hero TO Chae-hun, the management chief, and the enthusiastic cooperative members, when planning the production plan of last year, and realizing that 95 percent of their overall cultivated area was fields, and maintaining the principle of the proper crops on the proper soil, and realizing that it would be profitable for their cooperative to collectively cultivate corn and tobacco of which income and interest were high, decided to plant corn on 197.5 acres which was one-third of their overall cultivated area, and to plant tobacco in 36.9 acres.

Thus, they decided to plant corn on 61.25 acres where they had planted other crops before.

Henceforth, the cooperative members here continually struggled to raise the unit output of all crops distributed, and particularly they were able to raise the output of the corn over annual year. On the 197.5 acres, and overall area for planting corn, they collected some three (3) tons and 25 kilometers per Chong (2.45 acres).

Then how did they struggle to raise the output of corn?

They prepared the seed of the corn according to white and yellow colors, and carried out work necessary in seeding; the experimentation of selected seeds, and budding, etc.

The period of planting came. As the manure was properly prepared with which they were able to fertilize the fields at 15 tons to every Chongbo, the problem was to qualitatively maintain planting with advanced farming methods.

The management committee of the cooperative planned to use the square planting method on 154.35 acres out of the 197.5, excluding the lean field, on 24.5 acres they relied on the National Taech'on Farming Machine Rental Station for the planting.

The management committee held a "seminar" of farming technique concerning the planting of corn for the leaders of work groups and enthusiastic cooperative members, and held the table speeches for the supply of farming techniques.

Just before planting time, the management committee organized the work of technical training from the field of the 4th Work Group. After scattering manure, and deeply ploughing the field, they spread a line marked at 70-centimeters spaces, and began to sow the corn seeds.

The corn planting was begun at each work group.

However, no sooner had the planting begun, than some cooperative members opposed the square planting. This was not an accident. Actually, it was the first time to extensively introduce such a new planting method in this district, and it had been their custom to plant the corn mixed with beans.

The management committee had the committeemen responsibly direct them by having the committeemen take part in each work group, and talking with the cooperative members who opposed the new planting method, by mobilizing the agitators of each work group.

The sub-cell in the cooperative had the party members show good examples. Thus, they finished the planting on 2 April, and the square planting involved only 147 acres - 63 percent of what they had planned at the beginning.

The management committee, summing up the planting, came to deeply investigate the work. The experience they had obtain here was that the leaders of the work groups and the managing workers were not confident of their work, and that the results in carrying out the index of the technique were specially bad when they sided with the conservative ideas of certain cooperative members.

To the cooperative members, the problem was to properly cultivate the planted corn, and to fertilize it with much manure. It was further necessary for them to recover from the defects in carrying out the index of the techniques. However, there had no manure left because they had used all the manure which they had prepared before. And there was no way left but to prepare temporary manure.

The management committee produced the temporary manure by digging out mud and the rotten soil in the mud, collecting fallen leaves, cutting firewood and mixing it with grandmother flowers, and letting them rot, and by cutting the hot flowers, etc.

But, the problem was how could they prepare the manure because they were very busy with various other things to do.

The management committee, after collective discussions decided to convert the 105 Youth League members, of the cooperative, wholly to this work in each work group, and to have group members supplement the labor by further raising the efficiency of the labor production over the former one, by having them raise their participating efficiency in the work of the groups, by having them wholly mobilize spare labor, and by having them carry out the work before breakfast, etc.

The Youth League members in the cooperative were mobilized in each group for the preparation of the manure. A furious increased-production competition was developed among them.

At the same time, each work group, except the Youth League members, according to the decided direction, positively strove not to be interrupted in corresponding work.

Thus, with the brilliant enthusiasm of the cooperative members, they were able to fertilize the corn field five (5) times with manure of the rotten trees, the ashes of the hot flowers, black soil, rotten soil and fallen leaves, etc., and with chemical fertilizer of nitroline and ammonium-sulfate, etc. They fertilized 98 acres, which was planted by the square planting method with ten (10) tons per Chông, and with two (2) tons on the other fields per Chông.

Along with the manuring, they carried out five (5) weedings, and four (4) ploughings, which they had last year done only three (3) times.

They continually strove to positively introduce and apply the artificial reinforcement and correction method.

Some cooperative members blamed that they had striven in useless affairs, but the management committee, execute this method three (3) times from 30 July, with a ten (10) day lapse in between.

Binding the straw rope on the top of the pole, they arranged five (5) ridges at once, and if it were not properly done, they did it again. The furious struggle of the cooperative members for large crops, which was begun from early spring, bore brilliant results. This cooperative not only farmed good corn, but also farmed good tobacco.

They expanded the planting area of tobacco two (2) times over last year, and mobilized those cooperative members who had experience in tobacco cultivation, and had them take charge of the cultivation of the tobacco.

To maintain this, I will extensively introduce the creative ideas of labor reformists in the planning of processes, and I will concretely have drawings include mechanization. Furthermore, I will, in order to exclude the defects in the processing, reorganize the sub-divided brigade organization into integrated brigade itemized by jobs, and I will establish a reformist school for the purpose of training workers to have several skills, and I will establish the internal accounting regulations system and the various regulations in construction, and I will extensively execute the contract system.

Together with this, I am planning to instruct the laborers in the prospects of construction; to prescribe the per capita construction work amount and the necessary labor according to the objectives of construction; to prescribe the individual dates of operations commencement, and the materials and transportation "fund"; and to properly direct the laborers in their volume of responsibility according to job classification, grade, and according to overall monthly, quarterly, and annual periods.

Particularly, I will positively introduce the method of pre-fabrication in the construction of the dye-factory, and extensively carry out small-scale mechanization, and, continuing the experiences in the construction of the spinning factory last year, I will mechanize 60 to 70 percent of all processes, and economize the labor of 50,500 workers.

In order to extensively develop the creative devices and rationalization movement, to mechanize construction, and to expedite the pre-fabrication construction, I think it is our duty to establish a block factory, to keep the laborers from moving out, and to strive for the sake of their skill.

Thus, our trust this year economized labor by 13.5 percent, and raised the efficiency of labor production by 145.5 percent over last year.

P'yongyang 3rd Trust, Ministry of Light Industry
Manager, Yi Ku-il

* * *

It is very important to expedite the mechanization of construction, and to reduce construction costs, in order to utilize domestic materials and substitutes which are very necessary in the post-war construction, by effectively mobilizing the natural resources which abound in our country.

In the past, our research laboratory acquired elementary results in carrying out the many research missions imposed on us by the nation.

For example, chlorine "cement" was newly created as a construction material in our country. This is made of magnesite of which deposits are abundant in our country, and when we combine salt of chlorine with crushed magnesium during the heating process, we have chlorine cement of extraordinary properties.

The merit of the cement is, first of all, that not only is its manufacturing process simple, and its cost very low, but also it can be used with various construction materials, such as casein, artificial stone for fine arts and sculpture, wall plate tiles, block, etc., and its weight is very light, and its adhesive power is very strong.

Furthermore, home-made materials and substitutes including various types of plastering mortar and blocks which are made of granite produced from every part of the Republic, wall board made of the straw of buckwheat, various paints materials, and dye stuffs, etc., had been tested, and they are going to be introduced to direct construction. The mechanization of the production of these materials and their extensive introduction to construction, solve the problem of block materials and construction materials which are very important problems in the post-war rehabilitation, and they present the possibility of maintaining the economization of construction materials.

Particularly, the experience of using the heating boiler which is being applied in our research laboratory, economized coal for heating, and it not only economizes expenses by one-twenty-fifth of the former expenses, but also it proved that it could be very effectively installed to maintain the temperature of the room.

However, some workers of our research laboratory and in construction administration, during the past period, by lack of positive and active efforts to extensively introduce this to construction, fostered bad results giving the government less interest, through they could have given more because their results were separated from construction.

Therefore, our research laboratory, correcting those defects that exist in our work, will maintain strict plans by closely correlating them with construction.

Along with this, by mobilizing all of our technical capability and ability, we resolved that we would guarantee construction materials and construction tools for large-scale construction, by not only organizing the work of more exact technical appraisal concerning various materials, but also continually expanding practical home-made construction materials and substitute materials.

Central Construction Materials Research Laboratory, Ministry of Construction
Director, Yi Tse-chin

* * *

The Plastering Station of our 1st Central Construction Trust, has gained many results in pre-fabrication construction.

That is, in carrying out the tiling of the International Hotel which takes one (1) skilled worker one (1) year, we accomplished the tiling, and reduced the period, by fabricating large quantities of tiling through all the workers' ideas, and by having one (1) unskilled worker carry out the work at six (6) square meters a day while one (1) skilled worker could complete only two (2) or three (3) square meters a day formerly.

Furthermore, applying pre-fabrication construction in all jobs, we not only raised labor efficiency by four (4) or five (5) times, but also solved the difficulties of skilled labor which was wanting.

The above-mentioned application of advanced working methods, as it is well-known, cannot only maintain qualitative construction for rehabilitation by strictly keeping to the standard regulations of construction, but also it can raise the speed of construction, and economize labor even when the workers are not skilled.

However, we have many defects at our construction site in popularizing advanced working methods.

It is because some skilled workers still maintain former working methods, although they like the advanced working methods.

That is, they, thinking that efficiency can be raised without fail because it is the advanced methods, use uncertain materials and tools, and don't strictly keep to working rules because they don't study the techniques for the effective application of the advanced methods.

As a result, they are maintaining former working methods saying that the advanced working methods are only for the unskilled workers.

We must not only correct these bad tendencies as fast as possible, but also, closely tying the technical relations among the constructors, strengthen the exchange of mutual experiences of even small creative devices.

Particularly, the prefabrication of construction and the standard plans for it, which were importantly discussed at this conference, made our laborers stir with brilliant prospects and blazing desire.

Now, the laborers at our station, by concentrating all creative devices for the positive pre-fabrication of plastering and for the mechanization of construction, are rising to the struggle for the execution of the Premier's speech unanimously resolving that they will qualitatively and quantitatively accomplish the plans which are imposed on our station in 1956, and will economize the labor by 20 to 30 percent.

Plastering Station, 1st Central Construction Trust
Plasterer, Labor Hero, SONG T'k-hün

9. LET'S STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP FARM COOPERATIVES
10. WE HOPE FOR JAPANESE WOMEN'S COOPERATION IN RELEASE OF KOREANS DETAINED AT OMURA CAMP
11. MESSAGES TO AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT AND SECRETARIAT OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
12. PREMIER'S HISTORICAL SPEECH IN FEBRUARY
13. BULGARIAN'S LETTER TO EISENHOWER
14. DECLARATION OF WARSAW TREATY
15. DRAFT OF FRIENDSHIP PACT BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND AMERICA
16. POLITICAL AGREEMENTS COMMITTEE OF PARTICIPATORS AT WARSAW TREATY
17. FINAL COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL AGREEMENTS COMMITTEE OF PARTICIPATORS AT WARSAW TREATY
18. NEW CONTRIBUTION TO PEACEFUL ACHIEVEMENTS
19. REPRESENTATIVES' SPEECH OF SOVIET UNION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
20. MARSHAL YŏP YŏNG-CHIN'S SPEECH AT SIGNING OF PARTICIPATORS' DECLARATION OF WARSAW TREATY
21. COMPLETION OF SOCIALISTIC REORGANIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN LARGE CITIES OF CHINA
22. CONFERENCE OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF JAPANESE COUNCIL FOR PROHIBITION OF ATOM TESTS



NO.: 491

DATE: 17 October 1956

SOURCE: Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1955

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

Newspaper : Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press)
Date : Friday, 10 February 1956 No. 35 Vol. 3251
Publisher : Central Committee, Korean Labor Party
Place : P'yongyang
Frequency : Daily (Except Tuesday)
Editor : Editorial Committee

1. RESOLUTION TO REFORM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

All laborers, technicians and office workers in the field of construction, upholding our beloved Premier, Marshal KIM Il-sŏng's instruction delivered at the Architects and Constructors Conference, are filled with the resolution to reform rehabilitation and construction activities along new lines.

YANG Man-sŏk, Director of the Central Construction Trust No. 9 of the Ministry of Construction, stated his resolution as followings.

"At our trust, all the workers from directing workers to field brigade laborers, delivering the Premier's instructions to all workers in the field of construction, are strengthening their struggle to convert their construction along new lines of industrialization by realizing these instructions in the vast construction of the trust.

Based on the Premier's instructions, we unified previous confusion and separated seven (7) stations such as the elementary station, assembling station and completing station, and strengthened them. In this way, we were not only able to save our labor, but also are preparing to execute an efficient flowing construction system.

In the execution of the plan made by the 7th, the former formal and bureaucratic methods are being eliminated, and general plan charts at field sites for each object, to precisely work out the plans differing from the former methods, including mechanization plans, construction equipment plans, and manual equipment plans, and to plan the organization of field sites, as well.

With these plans, there will be no load carrying on human backs this year at construction field sites, and more than 90 percent of all the work will be executed by mechanization and assembling systems.

In this way, our trust, based on the Premier's instructions, is strengthening regulations and order at field sites. In addition to this, we are establishing the possibility of increasing by more than 12 percent, labor production efficiency over last year, by gradually improving the standard of mechanizations in field site works, and positively executing assembling system of manufactured products to save between 17 percent and 25 percent in the labor pond.

KIM Sung-ch'an, cement worker of Central Construction Trust No. 13 of the Ministry of Construction, said, "Learning the Premier's instructions at the Architects and Constructors Conference, I have come to feel the necessity of mechanizing and assembling our construction works".

"I will, first of all, struggle to execute the Premier's instructions to collectively produce, even on a small-scale, construction materials and use them for construction work. For this purpose, I will strive to improve and rationalize production systems in our subsidiary factory. I will increase the speed in the production of structural materials. In addition to this, I will contribute to the improvement of construction speed, and save labor and materials in construction, by increasing the variety of concrete structural materials and bricks".

"I resolve that I will double operational efficiency this year by carrying out the regular arrangement and repair of mixers and other equipment, and to meet the requirement for cement products in the field of constructions, by positively executing the work in two shifts".
(Nodong Simmun, 10 February 1956)

2. NATION-WIDE FARM COOPERATIVES MANAGEMENT LABORERS RESPOND TO APPEAL OF ENTHUSIASTS CONFERENCE

The management workers of the Kobun Farm Cooperative (Kangso-gun, P'yongan-namdo) enthusiastically supporting and welcoming the appeal adopted at the enthusiastic nation-wide farm cooperative management workers conference, are preparing for the general meeting of members of the cooperative which is to be based on the appeal, and at the same time, they are revising their plans for the development of production and the increase of income.

They began, by analysing last year's defects in the management of the cooperative, to rationalize labor organization in their cooperative and to revise internal regulation of the cooperative and working quota charts, according to grades as a measure of concretely establishing socialistic principles in labor compensation.

At the cooperative they are planning to increase the number of work groups in proper size, based on the precise survey of the real circumstances of the farm cooperative members, and to allocate the work group production resources such as members of the groups, fields, work animals, farming equipment, so that the work groups may intensify their particular activities.

Receiving the appeal, the examination committee of the farm cooperative is working more actively for the improvement of activities.

The members of the examination committee, including KIM Pyong-wan, the chief of the committee, remembering the phrase, "Let's do our best to improve our working standards and to acquire knowledge and experience which are necessary in the management of the cooperative, which is socialistic collective management", which is pointed out in the appeal, are positively studying the resolutions of the December Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. In addition to this, they are carrying out collective training in bookkeeping, financial systems, and the functions of the examination committee.

Since they received the appeal, farming preparations for this year, such as the maintenance of superior seeds and the manufacturing of home made manure, are more active.

Supporting the appeal which pointed out that, "Corn is one kind of field grain", the cooperative management committee is planning to raise corn which is one of rich-crops on half of the cooperative fields, and purchased 10 animal-powered weeding tools to mechanize the interval plowing and weeding works.
(Nodong Simmun, 10 February 1956)

3. FACTORY UNDER CH'OE CHANG-SŎP BEGINS OPERATIONS

The opening operation ceremony of a factory under the direction of Manager CH'OE Chang-sŏp, was held at the factory on 8 February.

Many people from the district (ri) party committee, government organizations, and social groups, including PAK Ch'ang-ok, a Vice-Premier; YI Kŭk-no, Vice-Chairman of Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly; YI Chong-ok, Chairman of National Planning Bureau of the Cabinet; KIM Chae-kyu, director the Machine Industry Bureau of the Cabinet; KANG Sŏl-mo, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Trade Federation, celebrating the opening, attended the ceremony. Pregi Josph, the Acting Hungarian Ambassador to Korea, and Hungarian technicians who had assisted in the construction of the factory, were invited to the ceremony. The tape on the gate was cut at 1600 hours. The sound of machines were heard with the people's cry of joy at that time. The attendants at the ceremony inspected the manufacturing, molding, machine fitting, assembling, cutting, and construction equipment plants, where various types of manufacturing devices were installed.

Following that, an opening ceremony was held in the conference hall of the factory.

At the beginning of the ceremony, PAK Ch'ang-ok, a Vice-Premier, delivered a congratulatory message from Premier KIM Il-sŏng toward all laborers, technicians, and office workers who participated in the construction of the factory.

The Premier, in his message, praised all laborers, mach nists and office workers, for their glorious labor achievements in building the factory, which has important significance in the exploitation industry. He stated as follows;

"I firmly believe that you will continue to display patriotic devotion and creative originality without being satisfied with the achievements that you have already made, that you will improve working conditions and production process, rationalize labor organization, care for and economize machines and materials, improve the utilizing efficiency of equipment, and technical and capability standards, produce more machines with better quality and contribute to meeting the demands of the exploitation industry by introducing advanced techniques."

The conference hall resounded with the laborers' shouts.

"Long live Marshal KIM Il-sŏng!"

"All Hail to the Korean Labor Party!"

Manager CH'OE Chang-sŏp made a report suming up the construction of the factory at the meeting.

Congratulatory flags from the Sŏnghŭng, Sŏngch'ŏn, Taeyudŏng, and Kyesaeng Mines and from laborers of Nagwŏn Machine Factory; a drilling machine which was sent as a present from the laborers of Comrade KIM Pyŏng-su's factory, and many other congratulatory letters and telegrams, were delivered at the ceremony.

A message to the beloved Premier, Marshal KIM Il-sŏng, was unanimously adopted at the end of the ceremony. The message read that they were to exceed the annual plan by three (3) percent.

Following the opening ceremony, orders were delivered. The order of the National Flag, Class II, was delivered to the manager of the factory, CH'OE Chang-sŏp; the Order of the National Flag Class III to 11 workers, including CH'OE Kwang-ch'un; Medal of Merit to 46 workers, including O Myŏng-chong; by YI Kŭk-no, the Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, among the applause of all the attendants.

Following the delivery of orders, letters of commendation and prizes were delivered by the Chief of the Machine Industry Bureau and Director. (Nodong Simmun, 10 February 1956)

4. LET'S PLANT MORE CORN

The plenary session of the P'yongan-namdo Party Committee was recently held to realize the resolutions of the December plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. At the session, Comrade KIM Il-song's instructions to all attendants at the session, were delivered. Using the slogan, "Rice is Socialism," Comrade KIM Il-song stressed the significance of the increased-production in grain to construct a socialistic foundation in the northern part of Korea, and the important position of P'yongan-namdo in the increased production of grain. In addition to this, Comrade KIM Il-song emphasized that they would be able to yield larger amounts of grain but also the problem of forage which was the important problem of stock-raising, would be completely solved, if they sowed corn, a crop, on some 50 percent of the fields in P'yongan-namdo, and instructed that all the attendants should discuss this subject. The attendants at the session, stimulated with the instructions of our beloved Comrade KIM Il-song, were filled with burning enthusiasm. The debators, including the chairman of the provincial party committee, who attended the first discussion, summed up a series of accomplishments and experiences acquired in the execution of the resolutions of the November plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, and Comrade, KIM Il-song's instruction which referred to the activities of the party groups in P'yongan-namdo for the development of farm village administration. And they stressed that the job for the party groups in P'yongan-namdo is to increase the harvest per unit acre and to plant more corn, a rich-crop.

The most important tasks for the party groups of P'yongan-namdo in the increased-production of grain last year, were to change the paddies which were under improper irrigation and half of the acreage of paddies in the province to those under better irrigation and to change fields into paddies. And Comrade KIM Il-song placed this question first. The debators unanimously, pointing out the great accomplishments obtained by the party groups of P'yongan-namdo in the execution of this instruction, stressed that these tasks have been and are being executed. The first step construction for irrigation and other minor back construction was accomplished by the constant consideration of the Government and the patriotic self-conscious enthusiasm with the party members as leaders. All the paddies which are under incomplete irrigation will be completely eliminated and the construction of a solid foundation to overcome the annual natural calamities, will be possible, and the guarantee of the production of grain in paddies will be also possible if the second step construction and a few irrigation drainage construction programs including the Sunho and Kangnam areas are completed before the transplanting season this year.

The important problem is the increase of the crops per unit acre, and the debators pointed out serious faults in this task during the previous year. The participants at the discussion, pointed out that not many advanced methods of farming were introduced, because of the formal and bureaucratic attitude in the direction of the party groups and in the field of farming, and that some paddies were fallowed because of irrationalities in the fertilization of home-made manure and labor organization. As a result, crops was reduced. Comrade, KIM Ch'ang-ha, the chairman of the Sungho-gun Party Committee, precisely criticized this bureaucratic and formal attitude on the part of directions. In his discussions, he pointed out that in his county, approximately 735 acres of field was fallowed last year, and the reason was the lack of labor and animal power. But efficient animal-powered weeding machines which can save about 10 times the labor of man, were stored unused in the shop of the consumers' guild. And he pointed out that the party groups have to concentrate on drastically eliminating such formal and bureaucratic attitudes in the direction of farming.

The debaters unanimously stressed that the important task for the party groups in P'yŏngan-namdo, is to concentrate their attention on increasing crop field, in view of the fact that 64 percent of the cultivated area in the province is fields. Upholding Comrade KIM Il-sŏng's instruction, the central problem in increasing crops per unit acreage, is the raising of corn, a rich crop, and the participants seriously discussed this point.

Many of them proved the advantage and possibilities of raising corn with the experience and data they had acquired the previous year. Comrade CHANG Yun-p'il, vice-chairman of the provincial people's committee, pointed out that he had raised two (2) tons and 300 kilograms of corn per 2.45 acres (Chongbo) from the Chasan pasture, the most sterile field, and that this harvest equals about twice as much as that of millet or beans from the same area. He pointed out, in addition to this, that the corn bears up well during droughts and its fertilization and management are very simple. One labor day is not sufficient to care for other crops, while it is, in the raising of corn. He also added, that he had used the cobs and stalks of the corn as fodder for domestic animals, and in this way, economized production costs.

This example was found at the Chŭngsan Pasture. Reality proves the advantages of raising corn in this way. In spite of this fact, this advantage has not yet been introduced and popularized among the people. In this relation, a series of defects, committed by directing workers of party groups in the farming of fields, were exposed and severely criticized.

It was also severely criticized that certain directing workers were still forcing farmers to implicitly plant more corn without taking into account that some farmers had not yet become sufficiently aware of the advantages of raising corn, and even without explanation or persuasion, and that in certain districts, farmers had planted corn without basic fertilization and had paid less attention to the corn than was given to other crops, causing the loss of certain crops in the area. Also exposed, was the fact that while the planted area had been doubled over that of 1954, actual harvests had not been increased too much. Regarding this fact, they stated that this was not only an important lesson in the raising of corn, but also in the direction of farming and mass movements. Directing workers should not just push the people to plant more corn, but should spread among the masses and explain patiently, and propagate the necessity of increased-production in grains in line with party policy; that directing workers should organize and assist the farming preparations with the farmers; and that by doing so, they would accomplish the achievements which the Party and the Premier expect.

In addition, they discussed the fact that an additional task for the provincial party committee in increasing field crops per unit acreage, is the systematic mobilization of party members and farmers in the struggle to maintain the security of field crops from the various natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, moisture, cold, insects, etc.; that, in view of the lack of labor power for cultivation, they should mechanize and introduce and apply advanced farming methods; and that the interests of the Party should be turned to improving the role of farming equipment manufacturing factories in the area, including rental stations of farming machinery.

At the plenary session, various possibilities were surveyed, and it became obvious that radical conversion in the production of increased grains, would be possible within three (3) years, and that more grains would be delivered to the Party and to the nation, if the defects of the past year were overcome.

But the plenary session did not seriously discuss and analyze the defects of the party groups and those of directing workers in the conversion of possibilities to reality. Therefore, the measures to overcome these defects were not clearly defined.

Many of the participants agreed that there had been formalism and bureaucracy in the direction of farming in the past. But this was not the first time these formal and bureaucratic attitudes had been criticized. The question of how formalism and bureaucracy had been allowed to remain; what measures had been demanded to correct this attitude; were not discussed.

Let's take an example. The question of necessary reforms and the establishment of buckets for liquid manure in the production of home-made manure, have been strengthened by the party, and were pointed out in the resolution at the plenary session of the provincial party committee, for the realization of the resolutions of the November Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party, and at many meetings for the settlement of accounts.

The discussions of the participants shows that this resolution had not yet been executed. Then, the important problem is that of the directing workers, who have to strengthen the importance of home-made manure, but who have not actually had the farmers organize for this problem, and have not examined its execution. This is one of their failures. The matter of the directing workers handling their responsibilities in this manner is most serious.

At the session, appropriate resolutions on measures concerning the planting of larger amounts of corn, were adopted.
(Nodong Simmun, 10 February 1956)

5. NEW MACHINE FACTORY BUILT

The policy of the Party, which shows preference to the development of heavy industry, the rapid development and rehabilitation of machine industries, has been carried into reality.

On 8 February, the significant eighth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, another modern machine factory began operations. This is a large factory where mining machinery is to be produced. This is not only a large factory, but it is also equipped with devices wherein high labor efficiency is possible and the production of machinery is modernized by the direct assistance of the Hungarian people.

The construction of this factory will contribute to this country's overcoming colonial prejudice in the construction of industrial products and in the building of the foundation to industrialize our country in the future.

The construction of this factory now makes it possible for the Nagwon Machine Factory to gradually get into the production of construction machinery instead of mining equipment.

This factory will produce many types of mining machines, such as pre-crushers, sorters, belt conveyors, chain conveyors, cranes, ball mill (TN: pulverizer) liners, and "Zibra". In addition to these types of accessory mining machines, the factory will produce local fans, boring machines, and "K" ing crushers" (TN: Probably "concrete crushers"). This factory which will produce professional mining machinery, will also produce large quantities of various types of machines.

"Let's do our best to begin the operation of the factory on 8 February."

In October of last year, all the constructors, very much aware of the importance of this construction of this factory, unanimously agreed to complete the installation of machinery far ahead of schedule, on the condition that the work of the constructors would be completed, so that operations might be assured of starting on 8 February.

The elementary party committee, on the basis of the constructors' resolution to cut labor time with vigorous enthusiasm, discussed concrete measures necessary in carrying out the resolution with the members of the Party, at the workers meeting. At the meeting, the workers pledged an oath to shorten the time before the beginning of operations at the factory, and the administration established a precise working plan and requested the provision of necessary technical and economical conditions, based on the plan.

The administrators collectively discussed and established plans for construction, the installation of machinery, the transportation of machinery, and the maintenance of labor and materials, and carried out their jobs in order to shorten the period of time before the opening, based strictly on these plans.

It was important to secure and maintain machinery and materials in order to shorten the period of time before the opening.

The factory concretely and foresightedly requested the assistance of the ministries, bureaus, management bureaus, and enterprises concerned. They have not encountered any obstacles in maintaining materials and in the transport of materials throughout the construction.

But they couldn't help but meet some difficulties in the allocation of machinery. This had to be done in consideration of the rationalization of production in the future. The constructors had never built an enormous factory before using advanced machines, and they were not able to properly form an outline in the allocation of equipment. They were taught by the Hungarian technicians how to solve this problem.

They tried to properly understand everything from the explanation of the specifications in the general allocation of equipment. In this way, the allocation of machinery was carried out smoothly from the beginning, in the proper direction and according to practical plans.

The laboring masses movement for creative enthusiasm, originality, and inception, played a great part in shortening the period of time before the opening.

All laborers and technicians, with the direction and assistance of the party group, collectively discussed concrete questions to execute their oath, and brought about creative initiative in settling technical problems.

Their creative enthusiasm display in original devices was tremendous. Fitter, CHO Pyong-ki devised a small jack and saved the labor of three (3) men daily in the installation of a machine, and exceeded his working efficiency by 22 percent. Fitter PAK In-su reconditioned the jack devised by Comrade CHO Pyong-ki, and economized the labor of five (5) men daily, exceeding his working efficiency by 36 percent.

These creative devices were examined and evaluated at the proper time and were awarded premiums regularly.

In this way, approximately 24 creative devices were introduced and applied in construction, economizing the labor of hundreds of laborers, and shortening the speed of machine fitting considerably.

With the activities of machine establishment to insure the commencement of operation, they provided tools, mobile equipment, designs, and drawings, necessary in production, by enthusiastically handling technical functions, in order to insure production after the commencement of operation, and they also actively pushed the work of ensuring and fostering skilled workers.

Laborers were trained and the construction advanced with great results in labor struggles.

But the workers encountered two big difficulties three (3) months before the commencement of operations; the installation of the electric furnace and the carrying of heavy materials.

The electric furnace brought into the factory was one which had been destroyed during the war and only the body of the furnace was intact. Thus, many parts had to be made, and then it would be installed.

They didn't have a trailer to transport heavy materials, such that they were not able to install heavy materials, such as plates of "tannin" which weight over 20 tons.

The technicians held a conference to solve these problems. Many of them stated that the immediate solution of these problems was impossible. "We have never settled such complicated machines such as the electric furnace. It is impossible to install this piece of equipment in a short time, when there is only the body."

"We don't have a "trailer" and cannot carry heavy materials".

Comrade manager, CH'OE Chang-söp was listening to the technicians, and recalled the instructions of the Premier. Near the end of September, the beloved Premier, Comrade KIM Il-söng, himself came to the factory and stated the prospects and important responsibilities of the factory in the field of machine production and seriously instructed them to eliminate "mystery-ism".

This indicates that some workers regard techniques as mysterious and too difficult.

The following day, he consulted with the elementary party committee and departed for the Nagwön Machine Factory and the Pukchung Machine Factory. He thought it was necessary to study their experiences in the installation of the electric furnace to eliminate "mystery-ism" in which the technicians were absorbed.

He returned to the factory with confidence, after a few days. He was now aware that the installation of the electric furnace was not such a difficult and mysterious project as the workers believed.

A meeting was held to enlighten and popularize the instructions of the premier to eliminate to "mystery-ism" in techniques, with the active assistance of the party group.

Agitators were dispatched to various plants and brigades. They propagandized that the expected achievements were only possible through boldly learning new techniques and studying precisely newly installed machinery. Wall papers and other posters in the factory propagated widely many questions on the learning of new techniques.

New measures were studied and executed to install the electric furnace.

A special brigade to handling the installation of the furnace, including superior finishers, tube-makers, and welders, with Comrade YI Chong-mu, the chief of the Engineering Section as the head, was organized. The chief of the Technical Bureau and the Planning Bureau had the members of the special brigade cooperate among themselves. Comrade CHIN Son-chong, the chief, and Comrade KIM So-chin, a planner of the Planning Bureau drew up a wonderful plan for the installation of the electric furnace. The members of the brigade, including Comrade YI Chong-mu, creatively made the necessary parts, utilizing existing materials, and carried out the installation of the electric furnace successfully.

In addition, they brought in tires to be used in transporting heavy equipment. The making of the trailer with the tires was assigned to Comrade KIM I-mok, the chief of the cutters. Comrade KIM I-mok, a cutter with long experience, was not able to carry out the building of trailer, with the excuse that he did not have any springs. Then, the making of the trailer was committed to Comrade YI Chi-ök and YANG Nak-söng, innovating workers. They made a trailer capable of carrying over 30 tons, using round steel instead of springs. But, they met another difficult - they could not haul extremely heavy materials by truck. However, they overcome this difficult by hauling materials by tractor.

Molten iron poured out of the newly installed electric furnace ten (10) days ahead of the commencement of operations. The "tannin" platform, stretching four (4) meters, and other machines were also installed.

The workers of this factory kept their oath and insured the commencement of operations on the significant 8 February.

The workers received the congratulatory letter from our beloved Premier, and were moved to deep impressions, saying, "Our efforts have yielded wonderful results. Let's work harder".

"Surely let's establish a good tradition of exceeding our quota with good quality products".

"Let's do our best to greet the Third All-Party Conference of the Korean Labor Party, with glorious first production achievements. (Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1956)

Company Reporter, YI Chi-yöng

6. PRODUCTION OF HOME-MADE MANURE ACTIVE

The members of various farm cooperatives and individual farmers, upholding the resolutions of the December plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to develop farming management and to increase grain production in every possible way, are positively preparing for farming.

The 62 young members of the Sökyo Farm Cooperative (Wonbong-ni, Kowön-gun, Hamgyöng-namdo) began to carry home-made compost out to the fields on 1 November.

The members of this cooperative made a large compost pile near the field last summer, cut grass, mixed them with soil, rotted them well and restacked them twice. They began to carry the compost to the fields worrying that it would be difficult to carry it, and waste laborer after the thaw, for the fields would have melted and would be muddy.

They carried 220 tons of compost on the first day. They are carrying it remembering their first day's record.

Correspondent, PAK Sŏng-hwa

* * *

The members of Songsŏ Farm Cooperative, (Onjong-ni, Inhŭng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo) started their home made manure production on 9 January, to carry out a broad program of soil burning.

The soil burning is being carried out at each home of field. More than 200 laborers have been mobilized during the last three (3) days since they began their work, and they have produced more than 50 tons of burnt soil.

Correspondent, HWANG Wŏn-kil

* * *

The members of the Hwadong Farm Cooperative (Hwadong-ni, Sinsang-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo, are devoting their enthusiasm in their farming preparations.

They carried 20 tons of carbide ashes and 50 tons of compost which they had prepared to the fields. They are broadly executing soil burning; they burn soil at their kitchens in the morning and evening and at the field, and have already produced 30 tons of burnt soil.

Approximately 2.45 acres of paddies were replenished with fertile soil and a small reservoir to hold water for about 7.5 acres of fields is being built. (Nodong Simmun, 10 February 1956)

Correspondent, CH'OE Sang-wŏn

7. RATIONALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

The laborers of a factory run by Comrade KIM Pyŏng-su, greeting the Third All Party Conference of the Korean Labor Party, are positively introducing advanced techniques and developing a strong struggle to rationalize work.

Comrade YUN Sŭng-hu, chief of a brigade and who was the first man to begin using the "Kolyeshov" bit, and the members of his brigade are displaying creative enthusiasm in introducing and applying high speed cutting.

The difficulty in the application of the "Kolyeshov bit" and the "Kuchin" sine curve "bit" in a definite form, was the manufacture of the bits according to the appropriate size. The members of the brigade prepared bits sufficiently ahead of operations and made a gauge of the bit form, so that they could file the bits during operations. In this way, they were easily able to maintain bits.

Comrade CH'OE Sŭng-nin, a lathe man, increased the rotational speed of lathes from 180 to 350 of last year, by applying the "Kuchin" curved bit in a definite form and reduced the number of labor days from 2.5 to 1.5 in the manufacture of screws, by maintaining high speed, and exceeded his working efficiency by 80 percent.

Comrade CHA Sun-hui, Grade V worker, in the processing of sleeves, a part of the lathe, increased the number of rotations of his machine, by introducing the high-speed cutting system of "Kalyeshov" and applying the "Zirov" drilling method in hole drilling as well, and was able to process nine (9) sleeves in eight (8) hours, the time it had taken to make six (6) sleeves, and in this way, increased his working efficiency by more than 30 percent.

In line with the application of the high-speed cutting system, a movement for non-accident operation was actively carried out.

Every lathe man is observing standard handling procedures; keeps rotation under 400 protects the carriage from strain, and oils at the proper time, inspecting and cleaning on demand. In this way, the improper operation of and accidents to machinery, are decreasing.

The movement towards rationalization during laboring time is being developed in various ways.

Comrade NA Chong-suk, a lathe man, prepares materials for the day's operation before beginning operations, enabling him to rationally use scarce construction equipment by combining the individual construction equipment box into a box for common use, and prepares and whets his construction equipment ahead of time.

In this way, he was able to shorten the time for the preparation of materials and their transportation to less than 30 minutes, whereas it had taken him more than one (1) hour, and he utilizes the 480 minutes of labor well, eliminating the necessity of preparing tools during operations.

The introduction of advanced techniques and the movement towards the rationalization of labor time are being keenly developed at the casting plant.

Comrade CHO Song-myon, and KIM Yong-sun, expert smelters, separated the materials to be smelter according to quality and were able to easily and correctly combine them.

From their experience, in that the smelting temperature cannot be often increased because of the difference in the size of coke and materials, they made the coke and material the same size maintained a steady temperature in the furnace.

The manager of the factory is endeavoring to enhance creative enthusiasm and to constantly expand the results of their work.

They are endeavoring to specialize work, assigning products and machines to laborers, further strengthening the assembly line production system, and permeating specifications in the factory.

Comrade Engineer MUN Kwang-hyok, assisted Comrade HAN Yun-kwang is applying the "Stolyaryov bit", which has recently been popularized in the Soviet Union, and further increased the rotational speed, achieving triple the operational efficiency of last year.
(Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1956)

Resident Reporter, KIM Yong-chae

8. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF ADVANCED WORKING METHODS

The laborers of the Poch'on Forestry Station are introducing and applying advanced working methods, in order to greet the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party with higher labor results.

In line with technical lessons, the laborers at the Imyong Work Site are learning their lessons through actual working application. Comrade KIM Ha-il and KIM Sök-hyön in the field of deforestation, and Comrade CHÖNG Sang-ho and YI T'as-chin in the field of ox-carts, voluntarily took charge of four (4) to five (5) laborers, and directed them individually.

Grade V workers, Comrade KIM Sam-pong and YOM Pyöng-nyong, in this way increased their efficiency by 50 to 60 percent in the new year, by transporting timber with remodelled carts.

Comrade YI Tal-su, a driver of an ox-cart at the Kōnch'ang Work Site, remodelled the carts he had been using. He further lowered the sled shafts, so that the sled would slid well. He also placed extra planks on top of the plank of the axle-tree so that the extra planks would turn when the sled turns. He devised a turning cart which turns easily with double the normal amount of timber. The station completed the experimental use of Comrade YI's remodelled cart, and they applied this newly remodelled turning cart during the new year, and have thus increased efficiency. (Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1956)

Correspondents, YI Ki-yöm, HÖ Söng-kuk

9. LETTERS FROM FORESTRY AREAS

Driving up around 16 kilometers on the forestry line from the Sinyang Station on the Paektu Line, you will arrive at Tangdong, a intermidate station. From there, if you drive by gasoline car about six (6) kilometers along the valley of a mountain, you will be surrounded with thick forestry, 1,200 meters above sea level and covered with snow. This is the area of the Yönsan Forestry Station where we work. We accomplished last year's quota ahead of schedule. We are given a larger quota this year.

Cutting, the first job, must be done first of all in order to complete the annual production quota.

I have been lumbering for some 41 years. I have never felt such an honor in my own business as I do today. I feel it stronger because I saw directly how the lumber which we forestry laborers produced, was being used when I participated in an enthusiasts meetings in the field of forestry, last autumn at P'yöngyang. I can imagine the streets of P'yöngyang on which high buildings, including combined building, are being built.

It is difficult to say how much work a cutter generally must do in order to accomplish his plan. Cutting is not mechanized at our forestry station. It is the duty of a cutter to cut 9.5 cubic meters of logs a day. To fulfil this duty, if only huge trees of 45 centimeters in diameter are fell, five (5) trees must be felled and cut into six (6) meter or nine (9) meters lengths. To fell one tree with a 45-centimeter diameter, more than 400 strokes of the saw are necessary, and it takes exactly 30 minutes. It is an important factor in increasing working efficiency to keep the saw sharp. The cutters advice each other, "Keep your saw sharp. Don't spare yourself filing the edge of your saw".

As a rule, we cutters not consider our day's work finished until we have sharpened the edges of our saw.

We are trying various kinds of advanced experiments; row cutting method, lower the height of the cutting point to one half of the diameter, and making use of limbs from the tree tops of eight (8) centimeters in diameter.

Comrades at factory and construction fields! It will help us to understand each other and to let each other know the situation in which we are working. I can tell you in a word, I went hungry and without clothes when I came to the forestry station for the first time 40 years ago. No forestry laborer was able to send their dependents to school. My two sons are attending the Yonsan Junior Middle School. The nation is furnishing the sons and daughters of forestry laborers with scholarships.

Under the domination of Japan, capitalists fell the forests without considering the forest to follow. Since the forests have been turned to the people, we do not fell trees on the summits of mountains and leave 40 or 50 trees in several places in a group so that the seeds of the trees may fall by wind and grow to trees. And we have carried out the arrangement of felled site.

We economized the resource of forests by adjusting old and broken trees. The forest goes deep into the mountain as it develops. We have advanced about 10 kilometers into the mountains during ten (10) years since the Liberation.

We work apart here and there. Hearing echoes which stir the valleys we can guess that someone has fell what size of tree, and compete with each other via the echoes.

Felling sound of trees--this is the most honorable moment in felling. Sometime mountain fish jump up from stream astonished at the echoing in Summer and a deer runs away astonished. After this thrilling of overcoming a forest, we sit on round trees stumps and smoke. Then we are refreshed again,

Our brigade, working in the Chonju Valley has formed work units of three (3) members. The other day, the members of my unit, sitting on a newly felled tree, strengthened our resolution to greet the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party. There I resolved to accomplish my annual quota by the beginning of November, by felling 300 cubic meters over my goal, 260 cubic meters.

We, are the hosts of inexhaustable resources, the highlands of Paektu will honorably exceed our quota and send wood to construction sites, pulp factories and ship yards. (Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1956)

Cutter, CHON Tu-hyong

Yonsa Forestry Station, Tae-ri Work Site

10. REFORMATION NECESSARY IN SCHOOLING

Many defects are still evident in educational activities in Chongju-gun, P'yongan-bukto.

These are the result of formalism and an attitude of "sightseeing working" on the part of workers in the department of education in the county, towards lower organizations. They have not led their directing activities systematically. Instead they substituted them with the transacting of small subordinate problems.

Let's take an actual example.

The workers in the department of education of the county were actively mobilized last year in directing lower organization activities. The activities, however, were chiefly limited to the problems of school building construction, and management and administration of schools. They did not give satisfactory direction in the indoctrination of professors, the most fundamental problem. They gave, if any, formal directions such as, "The composing of teaching schedule is anachronic" "Teaching

steps all not clear", and "Teaching is not in pattern". They did not give any direction on the questions of developing ideological and scientific fields in the contents of teaching.

Even this kind of direction did not reach the schools in the Kalsan, Namsō, or Koms districts, where the school network is very widely spread along distant seacoast districts.

It is self-evident that school indoctrination cannot be advanced by this formal method.

The fact that many of the schools in the county are still continuing and repeating various kinds of formalism and superficialism in their indoctrination, prove this. The principle indoctrination is not applied at many schools, including the 1st Middle School in Chōngju-gun, where direction was carried out frequently. In the 6th Middle School and 7th Middle School, the teachers are not even preparing intuitive materials, and are carrying out education superficially.

A similar example can be found in the direction toward the operation of the Educational Methods Research Associations. The Department of Education in Chōngju-gun organized 18 Educational Methods Research Associations by district and subject. The county, however, has not given satisfactory direction in the recommended operation of the associations and has left the operation to the respective man-in-charge.

As a result, the Educational Methods Research Association are striving to fulfil the number of meetings and are not given proper assistance to the teachers.

The Educational Methods Research Association, organized in the district of Tōgōn sometime ago traced the same example. A teacher in the research class was not sufficiently prepared. Most of the participants, also had not been notified of the contents of the lesson ahead of time and participated without preliminary study. In this way, the criticizing meeting in which lessons acquired through the research class, had to be discussed extensively, and proceeded without even one debator.

Comrade CHŌNG Sun, Chief of the Education Department of the county people's committee on account of these defects, is, without research and effort to forward the education in the county, commanding bureaucratically.

For instance, he established a series of plans, and organized various types of activities, in order to improve education in his county. He deliver the contents of these activities at the master's meeting and left the activities to the school commissioners. However, he did not inspect to see how the activities were being propagated among the lower level teachers and how they were executing them.

This is frankly related by the followings; He ordered each teacher, "Every teacher has to made one set of teaching materials", without considering the realities and subjects of the school. This could never be expected to fit every teacher who had different circumstances. He did not give appropriate direction in order to maintain the superior quality of teaching materials. As a school commissioner, PAK Huk-to stated, this resulted in the waste of materials and labor, in order to fulfil their quota.

It is not accidental, that the principle of intuition could not be properly applied and accordingly the school credits of students were not effectively promoted.

The working attitude of the workers in the department of education of the county resulted in an undesirable working attitude among the lower workers.

Certain school masters, including that of the Chongju 1st Public School and the 2nd Senior Middle School, are not properly inspecting teaching. Some school masters, including that of the 5th Middle School, are not even concentrating on the fundamental activities for the improvement of the quality of teachers and the reform of teaching methods.

In these surroundings, some teachers are reducing their efforts to promote schooling achievements and are even exposing "Exploitation" in estimating the achievements of students without basis.

Here the workers in the department of education of the county not aware of these condition? It was not so. Then why couldn't they give proper direction at the proper time?

One of the reasons was that a part of the workers in the Department of Education of the county were absorbed in empiricism and did not carefully study advanced educational theory or the realities of the lower organizations. Therefore, they were not able to furnish lower organizations with living direction. Also, this resulted from the fact, that Comrade CH'OE Chong-sun, the chief of the Department of Education, himself had defects in his ideology.

A part of the responsible workers in the Chongju-gun People's Committee, though these defects were evident instead of giving practical direction were leaving all of the activities to the Department of Education and assistance in the management of education, and expected good achievements in education.

These examples can also be found in the field of adult education. The county people's committee, recently discussed the question of maintain good results in adult education. They only adopted resolutions and were indifferent to the methods of execution. The adult education in this county, as the result, is still inactive after two (2) months following the adoption.

In light of this reality, the direction workers of the Chongju-gun Party Committee and the county people's committee have to correct their previous formal attitude in direction in being satisfied to adopt resolutions at meetings and leaving the execution of activities in the hand of workers in the Department of Education. They also have to aid the schools continually, give positive aid and enhancing the creative ideas of teachers. (Nodong Simman, 10 February 1956)

11. NATION-WIDE SKI MEET HELD

A nation-wide ski meet was held for three (3) days beginning 4 February at the Sambang Ski ground.

The representatives of the various provinces and many champions from the Athletic Association of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, participated in the match and carried out 13 different types of events.

The contest was carried out in the interests of the fans. In the contest, Champions KIM Chi-yong, and CH'AE Chae-suk of Kangwon-do displayed good achievements in the men's and women's events. Champion CH'OE Kum-sun of Kangwon-do slid across the line first in the five (5) kilometer race for women.

The obstacle race on Paksŏl-bong on the second day drew the interest of the fans.

Champion CH'OE Kŭm-sŭn, from Kangwŏn-do, who won first prize in the two (2) kilometer distance race for women on the second day, remarkably shortened the record of last year.

Champion YI U-ok of Kangwŏn-do showed good skill in the 20-kilometer men's race.

The meet came to an end with the 30-kilometer race which required endurance and strength. In this race champion YI Chong-kŭn ran across the line one (1) minute and 15 second before Champion YIM Hyŏn-sŏng from Kangwŏn-do.

After the three-day meeting, the Kangwŏn-do team was awarded first prize with 143 marks, and P'yŏngyang-si received second, with Hamgyong-namdo taking third. (Nodong Sinmun, 10 February 1956)

14. WANG CHA-ŬI CHIEF OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMFORT TEAM IN KOREA HOLD RECEPTION
15. CONGRATURATORY LETTERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES
16. GLORIOUS PATH TO VICTORY
17. MEMBERS OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMFORT TEAM VISIT P'YŒNGYANG
18. CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMFORT TEAM AND REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER ARMY PRESENT BOUQUET BEFORE LIBERATION TOWER
19. PICTORIAL EXHIBITION HOLD AT PUKKYŒNG IN COMMEMORATION OF EIGHT ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY
20. FOREIGN NEWS

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

Newspaper : Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press)
Date : Monday, 23 January 1956 No. 20 Vol. 3236
Publisher : Central Committee, Korean Labor Party
Place : P'yongyang
Frequency : Daily (Except Tuesday)
Editor : Editorial Committee

1. INCREASED-PRODUCTION CAMPAIGNS ACTIVE IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

Increased-production campaigns are active in various fields of the people's economy, to meet the third all-party conference of the Party with great labor results.

Welcoming and sustaining the appeal of the P'yongyang-si Workers' Conference held on 30 December 1955, the works of the Sup'ung Power Department, the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill, the Kogonwon Coal Mine, the P'yongyang Rubber Factory, the Changgyo Work Site of the P'yongan-namdo Irrigation Construction Trust, and the P'yongyang-si Vehicle Station, started their increased-production campaigns before and after the end of last year, and appealed to all employees of the nation in the same fields, to carry out increased-production campaigns. Many enterprises, including the Hwanghae Iron Works, acted in concert with these movements. The employees of each enterprise which participated in this increased-production campaign, are increasing productions results, as they are honorably accomplishing their decision sworn before the Korean Labor Party, before the Cabinet of the Republic, and before the respected leader.

The employees of the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill, who appealed to laborers, engineers, and office-workers of all steel mills throughout the nation on 3 January, decided to accomplish the total quantity of the three-year plan by 15 April 1956, and following the improvement in the method of laying bricks in the revolving furnace and in the administration of installations, they are greatly increasing operative efficiency of the revolving furnace, having performed their planned repair work with precision.

The laborers of the Hwanghae Iron Works who also agreed to the movement, continued to develop the struggle to reduce smelting time, and they exceeded their production in the quantity of steel by 17 percent between 2 January and 15 January. In addition, the rolling workers of this iron works appealed to nation-wide rollers for the development of increased-production campaigns.

Expanding a movement to save labor and materials, the laborers of the Changgyo Work Site of the P'yongan-namdo Irrigation Construction Trust, who decided to complete the installation of the pumping station one (1) month ahead of schedule, maintained the quality and time of the work, and they increased their working plan by double in only one (1) week.

Sustaining the appeal for increased-production campaigns of the Kogom'ŏn Coal Mine, all coal mines are accomplishing their daily coal mining quotas.

The laborers of the Anju, Tongguan, Onsŏng, Samsin, Yongdŭng, and Kowŏn Coal Mines exceeded their daily quotas by an average of five (5) percent as of 15 January, and the laborers of the Chŏnch'ŏn Koch'am, and Hap'ŏ Coal Mines accomplished their plans in basic shaft excavation with excellent results during the same period, and ensured a large quantity of reserve coal.

In order to eliminate fluctuations in production, these enterprises have observed regulations relating to the stoppage of work, and have positively introduced a coal mining method which is applicable to changes in the composition of soil, as well as to the conditions in the seams.

The increased-production established to meet the third all-party meeting of the Korean Labor Party with labor results is, also, being carried out actively in fields of light industry and in traffic transportation.

The laborers of the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory, who had appealed to the laborers of the Sinŭiju Rubber Factory for an increased-production campaign, evolved a massive originality and creativity movement, and they constantly increased labor production efficiency and thus, they exceeded their production plan during the last 15 days. In addition, the workers of the P'yŏngyang-si Vehicle Station are maintain non-accident operation of vehicles, and are carrying out their pledge.

In addition to these, increased-production campaigns and movements are going on in the fields of coal mining, forestry, and fishing. (Nodong Simmun, 23 January 1956)

2. PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS CONTINUALLY EXPANDING IN FISHING

Various fishing cooperatives have been continually expanding production results since the beginning of the new year, by consolidating cooperative organizationally and economically.

One fishing cooperative, directed by HONG Tae-hwa, chairman of the management committee of the cooperative, corrected the disorder in the labor and production system, and rationalized the production system. Thus, the cooperative is making good use of experience gained last year when they caught more than 90 tons of mackerel-pike, to carry out small jobs such as the fishing for mackerel-pike and Chapp'ae (phonetic). Model members such as Comrade CHU Tae-sun and YI Tae-su, are applying a double and triple working method to gather tangle, and in the breeding of fish, such as atka-mackerel.

The management committee of the cooperative is systematically mobilizing the members of the cooperative on a large scale for the production of subsidiary jobs. While it has the members of the cooperative carry out the cultivation of potatoes, beans, German millet, and Chinese broom corn to employ their spare time, the members are making an effort to increase domestic animals and fowl. As a result, they are now raising more than 100 domestic ducks at the cooperative.

The members of this cooperative who are now in the midst of the pollack fishing season, are also maintaining a precise fishing system, so that they empty the ships of fish quickly and process them. Thus, the members of the cooperative exceeded their plan during the first ten (10) days of the new year on a large scale, increasing their fishing activities to more than 50 tons of alaska pollack.

Another fishing cooperative, directed by the chairman of the management committee, Comrade KIM Yŏng-hŏi, is taking advantage of internal resources and various possibilities by making the best application of member-originality.

The cooperative management committee, in particular, has taken into deep consideration the idea of one cooperative member, that they too far from the fishing grounds, so they are actively organizing a mobile work group. They cast fine-mesh nets in four (4) places at a deep-sea alaska-pollack ground far from the adjoining sea area where the cooperative is located, and also they carried out a positive fishing program, wherein they did their fishing from a trawler following a school of fish. Thus, they exceeded their January production plan by 14 January.

At a fishing cooperative, directed by Comrade KIM Yŏng-sik, also the chairman of the management committee, small business are being actively carried out. Thus, they members of this cooperative exceeded the daily alaska pollack fishing plan by 50 percent.

Each fishing cooperative is exceeding the January production plans for alaska pollack as the members are consolidating their cooperatives organizationally and economically. As of last 10 January, fishing cooperative in Hamgyŏng-namdo exceeded the January plan by 60.3 percent, and cooperative in Hamgyŏng-bukto exceeded the plan by 48.2 percent, and cooperative in Kangwŏn-do, exceeded the plan by 39.8 percent. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

3. CABINET ADOPTS DECISION ON MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN CONSTRUCTION

The Cabinet of the Republic adopted Decision No. 4 concerning various measures to strengthen construction.

The decision pointed great achievements made in restoration and construction in the industrial field, in farm management, in traffic transportation, and in many cities, including the democratic capital P'yŏngyang, as well as, Hamhung and Ch'ŏngjin. It also pointed out mistakes and their causes.

The decision instructs that defects which have occurred in construction should be corrected quickly and that progressive measures should be devised to strengthen and develop on a higher level the various achievements and advantageous conditions obtained during the past construction.

According to the decision, the following reconstruction and new establishment in industries must take place in 1956:

The reconstruction of enterprise which manufacture relatively important and large scale goods, and the new establishment of such enterprises is to be performed by professional construction organizations (controlled by the ministries).

The reconstruction and repair of certain enterprises which produce relatively small-scale goods must be carried out with the constructive ability of the enterprises themselves along the line of direct management methods.

The decision also prescribes the complete new establishment and reconstruction by professional construction organization from 1956 to be accomplished by contract made between the executors and the constructors.

The decision also recognizes "Construction Contract Regulations on Basic Construction", and Regulations on the Final Inspection of Buildings", and the recently abolished "Regulations on the Final Inspection of Municipal Buildings, Sidewalks, and Water Supply" (Cabinet Decision No. 110, 7 August 1954).

This year, all new construction which is neither designed nor has an estimated document approved by a fixed sequence, is strictly prohibited. The decision recognizes the "Regulations on the Supply of Basic Construction Funds from the National Construction Funds Bank".

The decision also calls for the establishment of a series of measures which will substantially guarantee timely programming documents. In particular, it points out the necessity of precisely putting in planning items such as the rational reorganization of dispersed program organizations and their abilities, the performance of measures to increase professional capacity in the program organization, and discrimination of drawing order, setting up timely conditions for designers. Foresighting conditions to the plan so as to obtain a preliminary inspection works, and etc. In the same time, the decision prescribes that an alternation of the ratified program document should be performed by the regular allowance of the ratifying organization.

Next, the decision instructs to maintain and to promote actively the studies of standard design that is of deep significance to the industrialization of constructions, and instructs a counter-measure to promote duties of program examination organizations to a higher position, and especially, it points out to eliminate wasting of labor and material, before the thing happens, caused by a wrong design or an unrighteous reserve fund, according to a severe program examination.

In order to guarantee a severe and precise putting into plans in construction work, the orders of construction objects are to be discriminated justly under righteous prospects and anticipations specially in planning a basic construction program, and actual possibilities and conditions should be made correctly on a basis of the concrete calculation.

The decision also instructs measures to develop campaign to save even one man-day labor at construction sites, and to introduce small-scale mechanization to construction works greatly, and to apply vastly an advanced rationalized methods.

In order to achieve the measures, it is to be performed to apply mechanization and small-scale mechanization to the earthwork, the concrete placing, and to the hauling, and to introduce rational method vastly, such as the prefabricated iron strip, the timber processing machine, the installation of small-scale spur actively to various construction sites. And at the same time with developing the original devises and rational movement, over one of the typical construction site that is performed by an industrial method with rational structure and new prefabricated building materials should be established before the end of the year. And also, an excellently devised works exhibition hall is to be established simultaneously to maintain its popularization. The advanced experience-exchange meeting and the mutual inspection system are also to be established and accomplished.

To popularize labor reformists' and original devisers' advanced working methods broadly, a permanent construction exhibition hall shall be established in P'yongyang before the end of the year.

The resolution comprises to introduce machineries actively to the construction works, to increase the machinery utilization efficiency, to strengthen production activity of accessory enterprises, to promote the industrialization of construction, and to perform a rational man-day contract system at various construction organizations.

And also, it is instructed that the expansion of building material production and a series of counter-measure to maintain its quality. It prescribes to establish a responsible architect system in people's committee of P'yongyang-si, Hamhung-si and Ch'ongjin-si, so as to strengthen the controls of the city construction program and of quality of buildings, and the supervising business. And it shows to consider a counter-measures to promote rapidly a formation of small cities.

Besides these, the decision prescribes to perform technique, skill, and culture works, in order to raise and adhere managing leaders of construction field, to learn two or three different kind of professional works to individual construction laborer, and to progress systematically the works of increasing a technical and business standard of directing leaders and quality of construction bookkeepers.
(Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

4. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FATHERLAND FRONT HOLDS 41ST MEETING

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front held its forty-first meeting on 21 January.

The meeting discussed a resolution for the further development of farm management which had been adopted at the tenth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly, on the propagation of laws concerning the farm tax-in-kind and the residents' income tax, among the people, and cooperation for its effective achievement. The Central Committeemen of the Fatherland Front, staffs of social organizations and political parties, literary men, artists, publishers, entrepreneurs, merchants and religious people attended the meeting.

At the meeting, the chairman of Standing Committee of the Fatherland Front, HONG Ki-hwang reported as follows. The resolution on the further development of farm management, and the law concerning the farm tax-in-kind and residents' income tax, adopted at the tenth meeting of the Supreme People's assembly, is another evident goal in the enforcement of people's policies by the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic which resolved constant development in the people's physical and cultural living. He also made a speech on the great political and economical significance of the resolution and laws, while North Korea is reconstructing the people's post-war economic to strengthen the revolutionary democratic foundation of the Republic's northern half which is the physical security for peaceful unificational and independence of the fatherland.

He, then pointed out a series of measures and considerations of the Korean Labor Party and the Republic government which were being continually carried out for the rapid reconstruction and development of farm management, and to increase the farmers' living, and he said that such enforcement of the people's policies and considerations were now encouraging production campaigns among all farmers. The speaker also pointed out that the law concerning residents' income tax reflected the heart felt consideration of the Korean Labor Party and the Republic government towards all hard working people, and for both small and large scale merchants and industrialists, and, at the same time, it encouraged individual entrepreneurs and manual workers to produce more daily commodities.

Contrary to the prosperity of the northern half of the Republic the national industry and the farm situation in the southern half, which was in failure and in ruin as a result of the policy of spoliation of the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee's traitors, were also reported by him. He emphasized that all people would arise to accomplish the peaceful unification of the fatherland that had been the Korean's desire, and would actively endeavor to achieve the decision and laws effectively, which had been adopted at the tenth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly.

A written decision was adopted at the meeting, based on the reports and discussions. In order to cooperate in the accomplishment of the resolution and laws adopted at the tenth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly, tasks to permeate them among the people of various degrees and to participate positively in the reconstruction campaign, were instituted in the written decision.

Participants such as member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, PAK Kyong-su; organizational chief of Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, YI Kwang-kuk; vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Ch'ondo-kyo, Ch'ongu-dang, YI Yong-kyu; enterpriser CH'OE T'ae-kuk and merchant CH'OE Won-ik made speeches at the meeting.

Organizational Chief of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, YI Kwang-kuk, said that the successful accomplishment of the resolution and laws adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly would promote the reconstruction and development of farm management and the people's living, and also stated that the North Korean Democratic Party would positively contribute to the achievement of the resolution and laws together with the various parties and social organizations under the control of the Fatherland Front.

The vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Ch'ondo-kyo, Ch'ongu-dang, YI Yong-kyu stated, to that he would endeavor to spread the resolution and laws among all members and believers of the Ch'ondo-kyo, Ch'ongu-dang, and to agitate them to participate in achieving the resolution.

The meeting elected YI Chong-man to fill the vacancy of a Standing Committee member of the Fatherland Front, and discussed other organizational problems. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

5. PLENARY SESSION OF HAMGYONG-NAMDO PARTY COMMITTEE

The plenary session of the Hamgyong-namdo Party Committee was recently held.

At the session, achievements in decision of the December plenary session of Party Central Committee concerning the campaign to correct deficiencies pointed out at the November plenary session of Party Central Committee to develop the rapid rehabilitation of farm management, were discussed.

As a result of understanding and correct instruction by the core, in grain production, such as the rehabilitation and protection of land, irrigation and water facility, embankment programs, and increasing the grain yield per unit that were badly needed at the farm because land was limited and natural disasters were frequent, the provincial party committee has been able to accomplish definite results since the November plenary session.

For instance, the Inhŭng-gun Party Committee was constantly explaining and permeating the farm policies of the party, and, by increasing the leadership of members, they rehabilitated 44 river installations, and so, several tens of thousands of acres of land were being protected from damage by floods.

As many participants, including chairman of the provincial party committee, Comrade HYŎN Chŏng-min, stated on the effective achievements of the last period, they mainly analyzed and debated on the deficiency of the last term, and proposed an urgent task to solidify the decisions of the December plenary session.

According to the discussion, the important reason why depravity had continued in the farm management of the province, appeared to be because a few members and directing workers had not studied the farm works concretely and not followed the conscious enthusiasm of the party groups or masses, but had carried on the works in a bureaucratic manner by pressing them with orders and a commands.

The Hamju-gun Party Committee did little to mobilize the masses and only forced them to participate to campaigns. And, last year, the Yodŏk-gun Party Committee did not consider counter-measures to conquer nature disaster for the farmers, or but merely left it to take its natural course. And at the area, only 88.6 percent of cultivated area, was sown because they had paid no attention to maintaining the cultivated area using reason that the land was too sterile.

Such formal directing methods appeared from the result that they had not considered the fertility of the soil and the peculiarities of the region and natural features, in expanding an area of corn, which is one of the rich harvest crops, and they made farmers sow in same distance of sowing, so that a reduction in harvest was brought about.

Such conditions were disclosed especially in Hŏch'ŏn-gun, Chŏngp'yŏng-gun and Iwŏn-gun Party Committees.

It was criticized at the meeting, that not only the individual county party committee, but also a few directing members of the provincial party committee had only been absorbed in campaigns or works as if they had been taking an excursion instead of increasing the leadership of the members in the campaign to further farm management, instructing the farm policies of the party to the members and strengthening elementary party group of the farm systematically and thoughtfully.

The participants emphasized that the farm policies of the party had to be penetrated deeply among the farmers according to the elementary party groups so that the farmers and members of the party would be mobilized in the grain production campaign as the most important problem in farm management.

Pointing out deficiencies which had occurred in the program of expanding cultivated area as an important core of the grain production, the meeting keenly criticized the fact that several party groups had paid no attention to embankment programs of medium-and small-scale rivers by utilizing regional manpower and only a little national assistance.

Also the meeting emphasized the taking into account of the importance of production of manure in order to produce more grain.

The participants emphasized that directing workers have to participated in the business of producing manure with active measures and directing, by criticizing working methods to satisfy only a false number reported from a lower official.

The further progress and strengthening of directing activities of a farm cooperative for its development and strengthening was emphasized at the meeting.

The Hamgyōng-namdo party group had committed no less errors in directing the cooperativization during last period. Important conditions were, as have appeared in Hamju-gun and Pukch'ōng-un recently, the fact that they had only been absorbed in increasing the number of cooperatives without considering the depth of the farmers' intention.

The discussers keenly criticized that there wouldn't be any successful progress in the farm policies of the party unless such bureaucratic and subjective working methods was corrected.

As a secondary problem, the further strengthening of an agitation program for rural masses was discussed at the meeting. Discussing the problem, the reporters and the discussers emphasized the increasing of class consciousness of the farm masses and the systematic and effective of mobilization their conscious enthusiasm toward the achievement of the farm policies of the party by eliminating formalistic and creed-like attitude in the agitation activities of the farm masses, and developing the activities to be in accord with the farm conditions and farmers' actual living.

The meeting adopted that said written decision in an atmosphere of firm decision to embody the farm policies of the party.
(Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Resident Reporter, O Kyu-t'ae

6. PLENARY SESSION OF HAMGYŎNG-BUK TO PARTY COMMITTEE

At the recently hold plenary session of the Hamgyōng-bukto Party Committee, measures to achieve the decisions of the December plenary session of Party Central Committee concerning the campaign to correct the deficiencies pointed out at the November plenary session of the Party Central Committee to develop the rehabilitation of farm management were discussed.

After the delivery of the decisions of the November plenary session of the Party Central Committee, the chairman of the provincial party committee, Comrade KIM T'ae-kūn made a overall speech. Members of the provincial party committee, and workers of the political organization and of farm field participated in the discussion.

It was recognized at the discussion that the provincial party groups had achieved made success in the rehabilitation and maintenance of land, and, especially, in the job of conquering coal weather damage. And also, it was recognized that definite success had been accomplished in the works of strengthening farm cooperatives economically and systematically, and of executing the national ranches and farm tool rental stations, through a campaign of the decision of the November plenary session of the Party Central Committee.

The discussers, however, pointing out many deficiencies in the accomplishment of the farm policies of the party, proposed many constructive opinions to correct them rapidly, and to execute tasks as instructed at the November plenary session of the Party Central Committee.

The mainly criticized problem at the discussion was the condition the party organizations and directing workers were weak in illustrating and spreading the farm policies of the party deeply among farmers and masses and in studying them, and, especially, that they had suppressed the farm policies of the party from the farmers by methods of bureaucracy and administration, instead of achieving it through the organizations and politics of the party.

According to the discussion, such conditions were especially being carried on at the Kilchu-gun party group settling various economic campaigns themselves, the workers of the county party regarded it as if they were assisting the government organization. The same way of working had also appeared among workers of other city and county parties. Such working methods on many occasions had interrupted the concentrated mobilization of the full capacity which the party required in the development of farm management.

As emphasized at the discussion by the chairmen of many cities and counties, certain workers of the party and government organization during last year were not too anxious to be mobilized thoughtfully to campaign for riverine embankment programs, for land betterment, and for conquering cold-weather damage, which possess important significant in grain production. And, directing their capacity to wards large programs, they had paid less attention to small-scale irrigation and riverine programs, which were settled easily by a little power.

As a result of this, over 1,715 acres of land were either swept away or damaged by the overflow of small rivers and streams. Also, they had unsatisfactorily instructed the grainage excavation that holds an important position in conquering cold-weather damage, and the distribution of cold-resistant, rich crops.

The participants keenly discussed the condition where false reports were being still made and they were contenting themselves with them, and where the introduction of advanced farming methods had proceeded very slowly, instead of devising positive measures to produce more manure that was actually necessary not only to increase the fertility of land but also to counteract acid soil in the province.

Besides these, the discussions to develop livestock and the silk-worm raising, to expand the cultivated area of industrial crops, to improve national ranches and to consolidate the farm cooperatives organizationally and economically, were developed at the meeting.

Criticizing the fact that deficiencies made during the carrying out of the farm policies of the party, resulted in that certain directing workers of the provincial, city and county party committee, and certain directing workers of government organizations, had directed the farm program bureaucratically and formally, without understanding the farm policy of the party and the concrete circumstances of the region, the discussion proposed to improve the directing methods of directing workers radically, and to give their minds to furthermore increasing the leading role of farm party members and of systematically mobilizing the farm junior party groups.

Thus, the discussion especially emphasized the development of a campaign to expand cultivated area, to rehabilitate and maintain land, to conquer cold-weather damage, and also emphasized the adherence to the farm labor and the farm core.

The plenary session based on vast discussions, adopted a decision to apply the decision of the December plenary session to the provincial circumstances adequately and concretely. (Hodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Resident Reporter, HAN Ch'ang-sok

7. TAEDŎK FARM COOPERATIVE EARNS 700,000 WŎN RAISING HONEY-BEES

During last year, 700,000 Wŏn in subsidiary income was made by the Taedŏk Farm Cooperative (Nam-ni, Songgan-gun, Chagang-do), raising honey-bees.

Various plants and trees which grow in abundance through the spring and summer in secluded places where the mountains are beautiful, water is clear among them the P'inamu (TN: a wild plant indigenous to this area with perfuse blossoms) which is famous for containing much honey, is in full bloom in this town, and people have been concerned with the honey-bees from ancient. Some people had acquired honey from hornets in early times. (The hornets have been eliminated since farmer KIM Ik-hwan brought improved bees here.) Nevertheless, the people of this town said occasionally that, "Honey-bees can not be an estate". Actually, even the year before last, a member of the cooperative, Comrade KIM Ik-hwan once raised several improved bee-hives while he was an individual farmer, but was not successful because the flower of the P'inamu had not blossomed too well.

From the beginning, when the cooperative was organized in the late autumn before last, however, the management chairman, Comrade KIM Yong-pŏng resolved to raise the honey-bees. He estimated the possibilities according to the following facts that Comrade KIM Ik-hwan, who had experience in raising the improved honey-bees for many years was now a member of the cooperative had raised up to 500 bee-hives and could be raised because over 245 acres of P'inamu were there in the places like the flat field neighboring the cooperative, Saokso-gol and "Tŏdŭn-gol; it might be possible to acquire honey not only from the P'inamu, but also from flowers of the buckwheat of the P'yŏngya area and from the flowers of lespedeza planted in the Hŭich'ŏn area; and it would be possible to haul the hives to the other region during the rainy season.

Since Comrade KIM Ik-hwan was affiliated with the cooperative, 49 hives of the improved honey-bees were annexed to the cooperative.

Spring had come and all the flowers were in full blossom. The honey-bees of the cooperative which were benumbed during whole winter have started to work actively. In order to raise the honey-bees well, the management committee has organized a group with Comrade KIM Ik-hwan as the group leader. And Comrade KIM Chung-hyŏk and CH'ŎE Ch'ang-hyŏn help him. Having discussed with the cooperative members, the management committee regulated a labor reward for them. Otherwise, the apiarist Comrade KIM Ik-hwan would obtain two (2) labor days for each day through the honey-bee professional management period from March to November, and the assistant period for Comrade KIM Chung-hyŏk would be from May to October and for Comrade CH'ŎE Ch'ang-hyŏn it would be June to July when is the busiest time for honey collection. Both were given 0.8 labor days for each day.

Comrade KIM Ik-hwan actively carried out the bee separation when the fower time came, explaining precisely his many years' apiarian experience to them.

Thus the hives have rapidly been extended to over 90. They established hives along slightly sunken, sunny places southwards of the flat field. In order to maintain further honey collection, they have paid serious attention to having the bees work more actively. Timely honey collection is important because the bees have the habit of not working before they eat the honey up when there is much of it in the hive. They collected honey once a week. With the honey collection season at hand, the management committee imparted two men's labor to the apiarian group in order to maintain smooth honey collection. They were able to maintain

collection of 50 hives a day. As a result of such excellent raising, the cooperative was able not only to collect nearly 450 gallons of honey through three collections last year, but also, to maintain 100 breeding-hives with funds from honey of good quality collected from this. But the management committee of the cooperative regretted the fact that they could not accomplish much more results because the lack of preliminary arrangements. As a matter of fact, they depended only on the flowers of P'inamu last year and they made little effort to search for lespedeza, buckwheat and acacia by season to get honey. This year therefore, they are devising measures to eliminate those deficiencies, to prevent the members from cutting the P'inamu as fire wood during winter, and to maintain rich resources of honey.

According to the measures, the cooperative will plant 500 saplings of P'inamu, and many saplings of acacia along the ridge of the mountains.

On the other hand, Comrade KIM Ik-hwan is hibernating 92 hives of honey-bees in a dugout, and he takes care of food for them and maintains a normal temperature in the dugout.

He also makes a special effort to compose a strong army of bees, actively separating the bee-hives in the spring. At the sametime, he is providing tools and materials which are needed in bee-hives separation, while he studies apiculture with the members of the apiarian group in order to maintain this year's bee raising more successfully.

The cooperative expects to maintain two hundred hives this summer, and to earn about 1,600,000 Wŏn from them. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Company Reporter, PAE Sun-chae

8. MORE CEMENT GOES TO CONSTRUCTION SITES

The requirement of cement is increasing day by day at rehabilitation and construction sites.

Our factories production plan for this year was increased by six (6) percent as compared with last year's, and the factory has the important task of maintaining cement at first or second grade.

For the fulfillment of the task of this year, expanded both in quality and quantity, it is necessary to increase the responsibility and directing standards of the directing workers of the factory, and to devise an organizational and a technical measures.

The fulfillment of the production task for 1956 depends on a further increase in installation utility and a boost in the technical, and skill standard of technicians.

Generally, only a few laborers of our factory can be considered by their technical and skill standards, because their service period is short.

Under such circumstances, they often overused facilities and sometimes it was hard to repair them by reason of operating without knowing the usage of a machine, or standard operating methods and their structure. Because of the frequent accidents to machinery, the utility of the facilities had been only 60 percent in some parts.

Because of this situation, it has been proposed this year, that increasing the technical and skill standards of the laborers and technicians be given particular consideration, and the technical study group is being reorganized to fit the present circumstances, and it is also carrying out a technical training course twice weekly. An integrated original devices and rational proposal made by the laboring masses should be publicized before the laborers and the laborers should increase their technical standards.

The subject of spare parts is one of the important problems. In order to eliminate conditions such as the shortened life of machineries causing by the lack of parts, where for instance, they had used cast-metal articles instead of steel casting or had used steel casting instead of manganese, which were insufficient, they had brought about less hindrances; the quality of parts is to be increased and spare parts to last for one (1) month are to be provided. At the same time, individual workers are educated in the proper handling of facilities and in the observation of standard operating methods. And the delivery and reception program is also being strengthened, and by organizing an inspection brigade, the inspection of each machine is being strengthening.

Next, in order to develop the use of the baking furnace, which is the core of the factory, the advanced Soviet Hodorof method which was creatively applied by Comrade PAK Song-kuk last year is being popularized. This method increases "clinker" production two (2) or three (3) tons per hour by increasing the length of flame inside of the furnace from 15 meters to 18 meters. And they are competing to increase the rotation of the furnace and to increase the quality of goods.

A series of accessory installations are being remodeled, such as the power of the exhaust fan in the baking plant is being increased from 130 horse power to 300; and the remodelling into a dispersion - collection device that which had formerly made dust, scattering the "clinkers" from the "K'ra" (phonetic - TN: Probably "crusher"), and damaged machinery.

Second, labor and materials, are being economized by executing the independent accounting system, which is the most excellent method in enterprise management, by each brigade or workshop, and they are competing to reduce basic costs and to increase the quality of goods.

For the fulfillment of these tasks one (1) bookkeeper is being training by each workshop. And, in order to develop the business standards of the chiefs of workshops, vice-chief of facilities departments, and chiefs of workers, a lecture meetings, mainly comprising management methods in the independent accounting system and programs to increase labor and organization, or the calculation of the basic costs, or operating efficiency of facilities and machinery, have been held once a week since the end of last year.

The problem of eliminating rejected products and increasing the quality of goods is one of the most important things. Deficiencies made by directing workers last year, caused because they had only made an effort in quantitative production, but had not devised actual measures to increase qualitative production. A system of integrated direction is being strengthened in every workshop monthly with the assistance of the party group. Technical regulations and standard operating methods should be observed, and the inspection of products is being further strengthening. This year, therefore, cement of good quality will be produced, reducing basic costs by 1.5 percent under the plan. Seven (7) days will be cut from the fixed period of the annual program and the Three-Year-Plan will be completed by the end of May this year.

In order to meet the Third All-Party Conference of the Korean Labor Party with high labor results, all laborers and technicians of our factory are developing a vigorous production campaign to accomplish the year's plan before the deadline and to produce more cement of good quality to send to construction sites. (Nodong Simun, 23 January 1956)

Sungho-ri Cement Factory - Manager, KANG Chun-ho

9. IMPROVEMENT IN SAND MOLDING

Improvement in sand molding is of interest to the laborers of this field.

Especially, the old operating method of taking off the sand and breaking the casting with a hammer and chisel because the sand molding had not been mechanized as yet, should be improved rapidly.

Some time ago, a mold caster of the Pukchung Machine Factory, Comrade CHON Ho-ming invented a scientific molding sand combination method to keep the molding sand from drying. It comprised nine (9) percent sand, five (5) percent saw-dust, and five (5) percent of a cleaning chemical.

Before, 15 percent saw-dust, about 70 percent sand, ten (10) percent mud and two (2) percent cleaning chemical had been combined as molding sand up to now.

According to this method, which has some mud in it, the mud was frequently mixed and dried with the sand when heat was increased up to 1,300 degrees.

Therefore, it was hard to eliminate the defect and it needed many manufacturing tools and much labor.

And so, mold caster, Comrade CHON Ho-ming invented the new combination method, that keeps the molding sand from ever drying, through his creative working experience and with the assistance of Soviet engineer Yachinski Nikolai Iyodorovitch and molding engineer, KO Chu-yong.

The method is as follows: first, the combined sand, saw dust, and cleaning chemical, should be dried until it can be kneaded in a mold. Then, knead the dried molding sand into the mould with the casting.

Next, when the molten iron is poured in, the saw-dust and the cleaning chemical are burnt because of the high heat of the molten iron which is 1,300 degree.

From then, it is easy to complete the sand molding.

Applying the high-speed sand mold method based on the advanced sand molding combination method since the beginning of the last December, mold laborers and technicians of the Pukchung Machine Factory are accomplishing a record-breaking success, five times the production efficiency over before, in molding large parts such as, a hot-bulb engines, mufflers and cylinders.

It had required eight (8) man-days up to now, to make a hot-bulb engine or a muffler by sand molding. But now, utilizing the high-speed sand mold method, it only requires two (2) man-days.

Sand molding workers do not use a hammer or chisel to break off the molding sand, but they take them off with a wooden hammer, knocking the sand slightly, and the casting also is easily taken out with pinchers, not using the hard way as before.

Members of the KIM I-hyŏn Sand Molding Brigade have been able to mold a vast number of hot-bulb engines, mufflers and cylinders.
(Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Correspondent, KIM Sŏk-yŏng

10. ECONOMIZATION OF RAW SILK

Laborers of the Pakch'ŏn Silk Textile Factory are strengthening their economization campaign. Laborers of the Plant No. 3 are strengthening a campaign movement for economization by shifts.

Damages of approximately 700 to 850 grams yarn have been made at present. But now the yarn damage is only 400 to 450 grams.

Especially, Comrade Weaver YI Ch'un-chi, as well as YI Myŏng-as, KANG Yŏng-suk, HAN Kŭm-sŏn, KIM Chŏng-hŭi are models in this campaign. Observing the standard operating method, they connect a piece of yarn using the birdleg knotting method when it is cut and rewoven, and they have eliminated the cutting away of yarn as before, observing the surface of the textile, and finding even a small flaw, immediately mending it. Not only this, but they also are reducing the yarn damage efficiency, by reducing the length of "Paet'op" (phonetic) by 15 centimeters less than the standard when the beam is out of the work.

Thus the laborers strengthen their economization campaign to save enough raw silk to weave 600 meters of textiles, during the convocation period of the third all-party conference of the Korean Labor Party.
(Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Correspondent, YI Wi-ching

11. EXAMPLE SET IN CONSERVING COAL

Comrade KIM Wŏn-ch'an, a baker at the Fire-Proof Materials Plant of the Hwanghae Iron Works, has done much agitating during the course of studying the literature of the April Plenary Session of the Party's Central Committee, and has started setting an example in the conservation of coal.

In order to implement the party's appeal to save even one (1) more lump of coal, he, at the beginning, sorted out and collected unburnt coal from the ash pile, and picked from the ash pile that coal which had fallen in at the time of unloading coal from the freight cars.

He felt that it was important not to have coal mixed with the ashes. Next, he discard the old method of burning coal all at one time, and spread the coal evenly in the kiln, and took out only the completely burnt ashes. And in order to prevent coal from getting mixed with ashes pile nearby, he carried the ashes out to a far-off place, using his spare time. By dint of such efforts on his part, coal was saved two (2) tons per month as against the past. But, not being satisfied with these results, he continued studying how to save more coal. One day, observing the kiln-filling workers piling half-finished bricks in the kiln, he felt that it was not necessary to use half-finished brick in the kiln for the bottom layer. The bottom layer acts as a roaster in the kiln. Half-finished brick used for this bottom layer becomes useless upon the completion of the bakin. "How would it be if we used waste bricks, instead of half-finished bricks, for the bottom layer", he thought. By doing so, he concluded that more half-finished bricks would be stacked in the kiln.

Now the working method of Comrade KIM Wŏn-ch'an is being popularized at this Fire-Proof Materials Plant. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Correspondent, SŎNG Suk

12. TRANSPORT OF TIMBER FROM HWAP'YŎNG FORESTRY STATION

Comrade CHU Chong-nam, a log transporter of the Taehŭng Work Site of the Hwap'yŏng Forestry Station said, "When I walk up to woodland, I notice that my chest swells. I should transport rapidly even one piece of timber! The thought is always in my mind that construction sites are waiting for the timber". Comrade CHU Chong-nam exceeded his transport program of last year by two (2) times, and is making an effort to increase a mountainous transport efficiency of timber this year more than last year's, availing himself of the snow season. His campaign is consistent with the will to work hard and to bring more profit to and for the nation and people. With such will, he has constantly improved his working method.

They thought that the transport work was only be done during the snow season and the freezing season, and believed that the mountain transporting was impossible during summer.

In order to transport more timber, Comrade CHU Chong-nam aimed to eliminate such seasonal limitations early.

Previously, he studied a way to execute mountain transporting during summer.

Last spring, Comrade CHU Chong-nam proposed to establish a wooden track on an ox-cart transport road along a hillside. His proposal was adopted and timbers were laid as railroad tracks, then a cart, attached to crossed timbers on the bottom, was pulled on top of them. After experimenting, it was found that it was not too successful, because the method was not available where a place was flat.

Comrade CHU Chong-nam, therefore, put wheels on the both sides of the cart, but the wheels were often derailed from the wooden tracks.

So, he hollowed out a groove in the middle of the wheels. But, when it came to a incline, the wheels went around so fast that an ox could not hold them, and often the cart derailed at a curve.

Comrade CHU Chong-nam, however, was never discouraged, and studied constantly. He remodeled the wheels of the cart. He carved the outside edge of the groove of the wheels and made a dull curve on the inside of the groove, so that the wheels could not be derailed, and he also established an devise to brake the wheels. It was successful. In the first experiment, an ox-cart loaded with two (2) square meters of timber arrived at a forestry railroad station from the mountain without accident. Thus, the timbers could be transported even in summer. Then, Comrade CHU Chong-nam coated the wooden tracks with black lead in order to make smooth places slippery. Improving the working conditions, he increased timber transport efficiency up to four (4) square meters per trip.

The timber transporting method on the wooden tracks, originated by Comrade CHU Chong-nam, has now been popularized not only at this forestry station but also at all forestry stations throughout the nation.

Laborers of a neighboring forestry station came directly there and learned of the method, and laborers of a distant station inquired by letter.

Comrade CHU Chong-nam also originated a new method in transporting during winter. The "Datong" (phonetic) mountain timber transporting method of his own origin is being applied in steep ravines or on slopes. The method that had harnessed the inertia of nature and natural features, is now increasing efficiency in precipitous mountain side timber transporting. This method can transport timber directly to a forestry railroad station without going through the process of the ox-cart timber transporting method, and even in the case when an ox-cart is necessary the method was only available on a flat area. So, it further increased working efficiency and saved much labor.

Applying the "Datong" (phonetic) timber transporting method at the Maebaegol Work Site of Taehung Site, Comrade CHU Chong-nam now increases timber transport efficiency two times over before and is saving much cattle power and labor. (Nodong Simun, 23 January 1956)

Company Reporter, PAEK Chong-chin

13. ECONOMIZATION AT HANGNIM FARM COOPERATIVE

Having attended the general meeting of the Hangnim Farm Cooperative (Tokchan-ni, Chongju-gun, P'yongan-bukto), SUNG Chon-hui farm couple talked with each other as follow.

"Why are you willing to raise so much tobacco? It is necessary to farm more cereals, so that we may be fed well."

"Oh, you make me feel gloomy! Haven't you heard the discussion of chairman of the cell? Didn't he say that many industrial crops should be raised and shipped as national industrial raw materials, increasing the cooperative income at the same time? It was the reason why I suggested cultivating tobacco. Farmers will be prosperous when the government does its work well..."

Farmer SUNG Chon-hui illustrated to his wife precisely.

The night's general meeting of the members had a discussion about the annual farm program, and they discussed a measure to raise more industrial crops such as tobacco and peanuts, as increasing grain production based on the policy of the party and the government.

Farmer SUNG Chon-hui did much work last year.

Last year, the cooperative cultivated 1.6 acres of tobacco and 0.8 acres of peanuts, and farmer SUNG Chon-hui acquired much experience in that field.

Farmer SUNG Chon-hui was anxious to collect night soil and dog manure during last winter. The members were, of course, aroused for the same work, but farmer SUNG Chon-hui was peculiar. Lavatories and the surroundings of the houses of the members had been cleaned, and the heaping ground of the cooperative was being heaped with manure.

When spring came, the members started to cultivate the fields.

"I'll take care of tobacco. I'll cultivate it." Farmer SUNG Chon-hui cultivated that tobacco and peanut fields well.

Managing the tobacco and peanut fields well, he yielded much, management the weeding, manuring, irrigation and fertilizer distribution well and timely.

Farmer SŬNG Chŏn-hŭi had recognized that the task imposed on him was not just his and the cooperative's task, but also it was that of the nation. He always reminded them, that they themselves were the owners of the nation.

When he faced a difficult problem, he contrasted the past and present and helped himself much.

"Who else should work besides us? It's not only for the nation but also for my own sake...." Such thoughts were always in his mind and it stimulated him to work more hardily and responsibly.

He had spent his time at the tobacco field in spite of rain or sunset, and so, his tobacco field had never been invaded by vermin damage or monsoon. Thus, he studied the tobacco cultivation method enthusiastically, and managed the entire work properly and carefully. His faithful labor was finally successful. Tobacco yielded 4.5 tons per 2.45 acres from his field, and over 20 bags of peanuts were sold to the nation after they had made enough oil to last for one (1) year for the members.

He explained to the members who attended the general meeting to discuss the production program of this year, "It is because, we have worked hard, that we have received much grain and cash, but, on the other hand, it was the result of a kind consideration of the government. Think of these, such as the loan of food and seeds; assistance by farm tools and fertilizer; loans of farm capital and precise direction. We should support the policy of the party and government, and try to contribute to the nation with much more food and industrial raw materials this year, as the owners of the nation. First of all, the production program of our cooperative must be based on such a spirit." (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

14. FARM PREPARATIONS

The editorial bureau has recently received many letters from the members of various farm cooperative, written as they are now busy in farming preparations, full of joy because their cooperative lives are prospering day by day under the kind and constant consideration of our party, the government of the Republic and respected leader.

A member of the Chich'e Farm Cooperative (Koun-ni, Changp'ung-gun, Hwanghae-bukto). SIM Yŏng-sŏp expresses his joy as follows.

"I received 60 bags of grain and over 11,000 Wŏn in cash at the last year-end settlement and distribution. I have never gained so much for my life".

"The party and the government has promulgated a law so that we may live well and to reduce tax-in-kind. In order to respond to such deep consideration, we are campaigning to exceed the grain production by 20 percent over last year".

"At every house, we are making burnt soil, and we have made over 20 tons already. We are providing manure that will be a good "coat collar" for the barn and pigpen."

A member of the 1st Farm Cooperative (Kudang-ni, P'an'gyo-gun, Kangwŏn-do), Comrade PAK Chong-hyŏn wrote in his letter.

"Last year, we exceeded the year's grain production program by 13 percent, and it was a 20 percent increase as compared with the time when we were individual farmers".

"We are now concentrating all our effort to increase livestock 20 percent more than present within this year, and to transform 24.5 acres of fields into paddies, to increase grain production and to provide enough manure."

Reporting the successful achievements of the cooperative and the progress of the members of the cooperative acquired by dint of the deep consideration of the party and the government last year, a member of the Hwadong Farm Cooperative (Tumu-ri, Yont'an-gun), Comrade CH'OE Hak-kyu states in his letter, "We have experienced the best of cooperative management. It has convinced us that the only way to be happy is to follow the way that our party and leader have shown".

We are maintaining high-grade seeds and making an effort to produce manure. And while we are paying attention to producing stall manure of good quality, we burn three basket of soil everyday at, each of our houses".

Describing the fact that the cooperative exceeded the grain production program by 13 percent and earned over 300,000 Wŏn in subsidiary income, a member of the Hyangbong Farm Cooperative, (Onjŏng-ni, Inhŭng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo), KIM Ch'un-pan (female) wrote, "I was received enough grain to feed me more than one year and five (5) months, from the cooperative. Now I make double the effort to produce manure and burnt soil and to learn advanced farming techniques".

A member of the P'op'yŏng Farm Cooperative (P'osam-ni, Huch'ang-gun, Yanggang-do), Comrade HAN Ki-hak illustrated the scene of the general meeting for the settlement of accounts of the cooperative precisely, "Member PAK Ch'ang-ho received a distribution of two (2) and 658 kilograms of grain and over 23,000 Wŏn in cash; that for two (2) laborers. And another member, PAK Pyŏng-chu received over four (4) tons and 500 kilograms of grain and over 48,000 Wŏn in cash for four (4) laborers. All the members could not bear their happiness. Saying "I can't help but to dance because I'm so happy", female model member, Comrade KIM Kŭm-ok merrily danced, enticing member PAK Ch'ang-ho and PAK Il-sŏn to dance with her, and so, the distribution site was cheered with dance, song and laughter.

All the members of the cooperative soldily resolved to produce more food and industrial raw materials for the nation with joy and happiness". (Nodong Simnan, 23 January 1956)

15. SOLDIERS VISIT REAR AREAS

Preceding the February 8th Day, soldiers of the People's Army visit rear areas where was being developed a creative labor campaign to rehabilitate and to construct.

Model soldiers of the YI Un-hwan Unit visited the Sango Farm Cooperative (Imhung-ni, Puk-kuyŏk, P'yŏngyang).

Members of the cooperative and farmers of this town greeted the warriors who were defending the front line.

The soldiers were ushered by the management chairman of the cooperative, Comrade YI Pyŏng-sŏn, to paddies and vegetable fields of the cooperative.

The Sango Farm Cooperative is a cooperative that won the "victory flag" of the district last year.

The soldiers and members had a friendly conversation in the democracy propaganda office where electric lights were bright.

Offering the farmers' congratulations to the warriors of the People's Army, with February 8th Day near at hand, the management chairman proudly introduced victorious traces of the cooperative.

At the meeting, one member of the cooperative, KIM Hang-yong, who sent two of his sons to the People's Army, explained cheerfully.

"Meeting you soldiers, I feel as if I have met my sons. For the first time in my 51 years, I have received 60 bags of grain and a large sum of money at the last distribution and settlement of accounts. In order to reduce our farmers' burden, the Supreme People's Assembly recently promulgated a new law concerning tax-in-kind. The grade is, of course, the result of the deep consideration of the Korean Labor Party, the Republic Government and the beloved Premier, Marshal KIM Il-sŏng, and is also the result of Comrade soldiers who defend our fatherland well".

As soon as his expression was finished, an agitator of the cooperative, HAN Kil-ok (female), who was the wife of a soldier of the People's Army, explained her happiness to have received 19 bags of grain and 110,000 Won for herself.

Model soldier HAN Chong-yŏng, O Kwang-t'aek, and CHŎN Su-ok explained the brilliant battle achievements of the past Fatherland Liberation War, the successful accomplishments in military training after the War, and the jolly and cheerful military life.

Having been stimulated by a resolution of the farmers to clear 7.35 acres of paddy to increase grain production, carrying out an irrigation and riverine program before the spring plowing of this year, the soldiers resolved to protect the creative labor results of the rear area people with a further assurance. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

16. WORKSHOP CIRCLE MEMBERS PREPARE FOR PUBLIC PERFORMANCE

In order to celebrate February 8th Day more significantly, circle members of the workshops in Chŏngp'yŏng-gun (Hamgyŏng-namdo) have made a colorful program to be presented to the soldier of the People's Army, and are actively preparing for the performance, while they are progressing the new year's production program on a large-scale.

From last 8 January, the circle members of the Chŏngp'yŏng Ceramics Factory have rehearsed a drama, "Night Train" by KIM Myŏng-su, and choruses and part songs such as the "Song of the Attacking Force", "At a Spring", the "Song of Native Place", and the "Song of Residential Village", under the direction of Comrade PAK Myŏng-hwang. And they are rehearsing a massive dance "Lotus-Flower Dance", "Night of a Factory", and "Let's Head for the First Operation", under the direction of Comrade PAE Ok-sun.

Circle members of the Chŏngp'yŏng Brick Factory are also rehearsing a drama "Two of Newly-Married Couple", and a sketch, "Increased Production of Tomorrow", and a massive dances "A Day of a Working Site", "Our Work Group is Best", and the songs, "Song of the Charge" and "A Young Bachelor". (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Correspondent, KANG Ch'ang-kŭn

17. DEPENDENTS GO TO CONSTRUCTION SITES

Various factories, enterprises and construction sites in the city of P'yŏngyang are busy receiving the dependents of workers.

Some time ago, the 3rd Construction Station of the P'yongyang-si People's Committee, held a council, inviting administrative directing members and directing workers of the party and social groups. At the council, they discussed the problem of absorbing the dependents' labor, and devised measures to post them in jobs suitable to their physical power and tendency, while maintaining working conditions, and to increase their skill standards.

Between 2 and 10 January, therefore, 61 dependents were taken on at this station, and the station continues to provide for more.

The dependents are working at various work sites such as assistant plasters assistant brick worker, hauling worker, and adjustment worker.

They are putting all of their efforts in the construction activities with happiness and the honor of participating in the effective rehabilitation and construction program directly.

The wife of Comrade CHŌN Pyōng-ok, a hauler of the City Fueling Station, Comrade KIM Ūn-yōn, is now assisting with the plastering at a field site constructing the Chung-guyōk Dormitory. She said that her heart was full of happiness to be participated in prospective labor activity.

"I am really happy since I can work with many other comrades at the workshop".

She, who tries best to learn the skill as soon as possible, is now engaged enthusiastically in the skill and technical training meeting that is established for the new dependents, and she is acquiring an individual technical training from Grade VIII fitter, Comrade CHŌN Sung-yong while working with him. Thus, she is working hard to become Grade V worker within two (2) months, and is exceeding her plan every day.

In order to make them work without regrets and stimulate their enthusiasm, the station is now establishing sanitation offices at each field site, and is paying attention to their cultural life, by installing simple recreational equipment and sports equipment for women.

The 1st Construction Station of the P'yongyang-si People's Committee has already received 50 dependents of workers and is ready to accept 40 more dependents.

Comrade SIN Pong-nyō, who assists in brick work at a field site on the construction of the Central Book Warehouse, expresses her happiness to be engaged in the labor life as below.

"I am greatly relieved to work because the nation has established day nurseries and kindergartens for children."

Thus we may observe the reliable appearance of the dependents who have come to the happy labor life of various factories and enterprises in the city of P'yongyang. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Photo-Comrade KIM Ūn-nyōn receives technical direction from group leader.

18. ESTABLISHMENT OF NURSERY AT NAGWŎN MACHINE FACTORY

"Be happy, my baby! Your pop and mom will be home after work".

Look at the young couple who leave their lovely baby in the nurse's hands and bid farewell to him! And also look at the baby who is embraced in the nurse's bosom and shaking her soft hands to his father and mother who enter into the factory where a placard flutters to greet the third all-party conference with successful results!

A crane operator of the Nagwŏn Machine Factory, Comrade CH'OE Kŭm-myŏ is greatly delighted to participate in the labor life with her husband, leaving her baby at the nursery of the factory with a safe conscience accorded by national consideration.

The face of Comrade CH'OE Kŭm-myŏ, who sits on the crane operator's platform and conveys iron ingots to each of the lathes and hauls out turbine pumps for irrigational work and crushers for mine work, is glowing brightly with the honor and happiness of serving for the prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness for the people.

During her last three year's of workshop life, Comrade CH'OE Kŭm-myŏ has never been absent from her work and has achieved her duty completely, and is much beloved by other comrades of the factory.

Keeping a congratulatory message deeply in her mind that was sent at the tenth anniversary of the Youth League foundation and described their astonishment at the happiness to work at a youth workshop which was at the head of the production campaign and at a commando duties in the various people's economical field, makes her endeavor to exceed her daily production program.

They are working happily under the kind consideration of the Party and of the Republic Government, and are constantly improving their technical and cultural standards while supporting themselves by their mutual labor. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

19. YOUNG COUPLE EMPLOYED AT PYŎNGYANG FACTORY

I am working at the Pyŏngyang Pottery Factory with my husband. My husband is a combination worker and I am a grazer retouching worker.

Some people said when I started to work at the factory.

"It is of no use to work at a workshop as a dependent. It is better to stay at home and handle the home life well".

But I did not think so, because I envied comrades who worked at workshops. It is evident that to work at a workshop gives more profit to the nation and increases one's political and cultural standards, and makes one's life grow rich. But there are many housewives who have the idle thought of living only by the income of their husbands at home according to old traditions.

I have resolved to work at a workshop for a long time with my husband, and so I reorganized my home life after I considered deeply.

We get up at six in the morning and make prepared to go to work. It only takes ten minutes to go to the workshop, and so, there is sufficient time before going out for work. During this period, we both read the newspaper. And then we start for work, thinking and consulting about the day's work.

After work, I come back home with my husband, and sometimes by myself a little earlier.

There is plenty of time to cook the supper and clean the rooms. Of course, it is because my husband helps me very much with the miscellaneous house problems. Not only these but we study two (2) hours every night, and sometimes we go to see a movie or a drama.

When we carry on the home life regularly and strictly, it is sure to improve our production activity with excellent results.

As a matter of fact, I do not want to heard, "There will likely be obstacles to the work because she is a housewife". I would rather claim that, "If one keeps his home affairs regularly, it is sure that one is able to work well".

During last year, we exceeded the annual program by 30 October, and also improved the quality of goods very much.

In order to achieve the national task, we resolved to achieve the national program before the deadline, and to produce a better quality of goods this year, while we both assist each other.

The work brings much happiness to our home life. Income has increased greatly since we both work. Moreover, it is a valuable earning to train ourselves in politics and culture through lecture meetings, and the teaching and technical training of the workshop.

We are now making an effort to carry out our lives more happily and beautifully through our campaign for creative results.
(Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

Photo-Comrade PANG Man-suk, and her husband, Comrade YI Suk-nong.
Industrial Arts Plant, P'yongyang Pottery Factory Grazer Retouching Worker, PANG Man-suk.

20. EXPLANATION OF CURRENT TERMS

MESSAGE (Kyosō): Generally speaking, a message is an official statement of a national or an active person (sometimes it can be a group or an organization of the active person), which is formed as a letter to be sent to an official person or such an organization illustrating a certain proposal for legislation, a recommendation or a requirement, or an appraisalment of government activity.

Nowadays, the usage of the message is mainly available in America, and a Presidential Message of America is a document to illustrate certain domestic political principles, to advise defrayment of a budget or to report national economical conditions to Congress.

The politics proposed by the message of the American President is submitted to the committee of Congress directly and it is finally sent to Congress.

The American President usually submits his General Message which deals with domestic and political programs of America itself, or presents a message to open the budget to Congress when it holds its first session of the year. This year, therefore, the American President Eisenhower submitted a message to Congress which reflected a belligerent policy as usual. (Nodong Sinmun, 23 January 1956)

21. FOREIGN NEWS



North Korean Press Summary

1955년 11월 25일 (1955년 11월 25일)	(11월 25일)
1. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
2. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
3. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
4. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
5. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
6. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
7. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
8. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
9. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)
10. 조선민주주의인민공화국	(11월 25일)

북조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국
조선민주주의인민공화국

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

Newspaper : Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press)

Date : Saturday, 11 February 1956, No. 36 Volume 3252

Publisher : Central Committee, Korean Labor Party

Place : P'yongyang

Frequency : Daily (Except Tuesdays)

Editor : Editorial Committee

1. REORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS' GUILD FOR IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Recently, the party and government took measures to reorganize the consumers' guild and to improve its management activities by decision of the cabinet. The decision indicates clearly concrete measures for the masterful organization of consumers' guild work by further raising their material interest in the guild work, to reorganize the guild in the direction of harmoniously performing their duties a joint organization, to raise the democracy of the guild in the normal management of work, and to fundamentally improve its economic activities.

This is an important moment in the development and improvement of the work of consumers' guild.

The status and role of the consumers' guild is important in that the fundamental construction of socialism is progressing in the northern half of the republic.

The Consumers' Guild has the important role of strengthening the ties between the laboring and farming classes by maintaining the economic status between the city and the farm through its practical management activities, by excluding the exploitation by intermediates, and raising the material, cultural and living standards of the farming masses, and by stimulating dispersed and small farming management towards gradually conversion to the agricultural cooperative.

Particularly, under the present circumstances that the agricultural cooperativeization movement is extensively developing, the consumers' guild takes charge of the important role of supplying farming tools, fertilizer, farm chemicals, and the necessities of life to farm areas massively, and to support positively the development of the management of farm areas and especially the growing agricultural cooperative through the work of purchasing and exchanging the surplus products and by-products of the farm areas.

In order to properly perform its duty and role, the consumers' guild has to act by its fundamental character as a cooperative organization, and develop the work by the guild chairman and the members of the guild.

That is, since the consumers' guild is different from a national commercial organization, cooperative commercial organization managed and administered by the guild members' investment and public opinion, all economic actions have to be done according to the public opinion of the guild members, and the results of its action have to be regularly presented to the guild members.

In spite of this fact, some employees of certain consumers' guild organizations, today, not only do not let all guild members participate in the normal guild activities, but also do not inform the guild members the result of management action, and profit and gain.

In these places, certain guild members have no interest or material concern for the guild work, and accordingly the work guild is developing from mass supervision in only certain places.

This was one of the fundamental mistakes of certain consumers' guild organizations which performed their circulation plan unsatisfactorily, and incurred continuous financial losses.

The significance of the cabinet decision, now adopted, to reorganize the guild and to improve its management activities, is in correcting these very defects, and the exact execution of this is very important for, the future development of the consumers' guild.

The important duties assigned to the leading workers of party groups on various levels and to consumers' guild organizations is to fundamentally improve and strengthen the consumers' work at the direction the government, and strengthen the work of concrete organization and direction to bring about epochal developments.

The fundamental direction of the reorganization of the consumers' guild is to organize the management committee of consumers' cooperatives on the basis of administrative districts (Ri) (In some cases two or three districts (Ri) may be combined in all farm areas of the Republic, and to reorganize the present county consumers' guild committee as the county union committee having as its members these administrative districts. The county union committee of the consumers' guild is organizationally directing the organization of advanced unions of farm areas, consumers' cooperatives, and economically directing the organization of independent accounting systems of the consumers' guild as before.

And the management committee of the consumers' cooperatives in farm areas, which will be newly organized is the organically established organization of the consumers' guild, and economically, becomes the internal accounting organization transacting the management of accounts, and profit and loss accounts according to orders made within the county union (independent accounting system).

To practice the internal accounting system in the consumers' cooperatives of farm areas is very significant in excluding defects and irrationalities in precious partial management, since the stores of consumers' guild in all districts not only did not know their own profit and loss by not practicing the bookkeeping account by store, but the results of advanced stores were sacrificed to supplement the plan of the level and loss of the store falling behind.

On the other hand, was actually difficult for the previous committees of county consumers' guilds to have normal contact with the guild members because they included extensive districts in county as the established organization of consumers' guild, but the management committee of the consumers' cooperatives in farm areas, this time, however, have numerous advantages by which they can let the all of the guild members participate in the management and administration of the guild by organizing units in nearly every district.

Thus the consumers' cooperative of farm areas is the established organization of the consumers' guild, and in organizing the consumers' cooperative of farm areas, we have to properly select the scope of the objectives in order that every guild may perform these tasks correctly, and that it may extend certain interest dividends regularly without loss

since it works with all of the guild members directly, and its economic action in them - with its store-nets and storehouses, it has the important role of supplying the guild members with industrial products, and of raising the living standard of guild members by purchasing by-products from guild members. Accordingly, it is important not to organize mechanically in every district, or unite two or three district without precedence, but to organize them after accurately calculating all the natural and economic characteristic of districts.

In connection with the reorganization of the consumers' guild settlement of the accounts of work and the progress of election of directing organization on various levels have important meaning.

The party groups on various levels and directing workers of consumers' guild organizations have to criticize and investigate open-mindedly, and before in the guild members, the settlement of accounts of the consumers' guild, which is progress now - all defects in the works of the directing organization of the guild, and especially the fact that the guild was not managed properly, and financial condition; all have to be brought to light so that the work of the guild will improve and strengthen.

That is, through the settlement and election conference, we must analyze and criticize where causes as to why the work of the guild was carried out by a majority of the guild members, and why management activities have been carried out depending on the financial circumstances of the guild depending on enormous sums of national funds.

Particularly, it is necessary, through the settlement and election conference, for party groups to further improve and strengthen the staff organization of consumers' guild not only by having workers of popularity, responsibility, and high service-minded men among the masses of the guild members be elected as the directing organization of guild, but by having the organization of consumers' guild of the province (To), county (Kun), and district (Ri) protect the property of the government and society, and having organized with workers who love work.

Also, they must try to be interested in saving labor power in every field, and accepting the support of the families of laborers and officials, by organizing consumers' guilds on various levels, when they accept labor power.

When we think of fact that the masses' interest toward the guild is weakening, and that the farmers of farm areas have moved out, and that prospective members are increasing in numbers because certain organizations of the consumers' guild have progressed unsatisfactorily during the past, it has important significance to re-register guild members and to carry out the admission with the reorganization of the guild and the settlement and elections of directing organizations on the various level in arranging and expanding the rank and file of the guild and in increasing the funds of the guild.

Party groups on various levels, though re-register and work at this time, should give positive direction and assistance to having guild members, who were omitted from the guild members' register until now, register, and to reaffirm their investment according to their material bases, and to carry out fruitfully the new admissions to the guild.

Particularly, they have to let new members strictly obey application regulations, and in newly liberated areas, they must calculate the political and economic circumstances of these areas, and especially all concrete circumstances in which admission to the consumers' guild will advance for the first time.

The Party and the government have to place important significance, prior to the reorganization of the consumers' guild, on arranging internal activities and financial conditions, and to precisely carry out the work of handing over and accepting property.

Party groups on various levels should strengthen the direction and control in allocating the property of the guild to newly reorganized organizations by accurately the directing and assisting the collection and arrangement of unarranged credit of consumers' guild which are now in progress, and not to bring about financial disorderliness as before.

The present reorganization of the consumers' guild the and settlement election of direction organization are not only the sum total of the work of the consumers' guild over the past eight (8) years, but is the start of an important moment in fundamentally correcting all errors and defects which have existed in the activities of consumers' guild for a long time, and to completely improve and strengthen the consumers' guild.

Therefore, party groups on various levels have to display prudent direction and positive assistance under a concrete plan, struggling against the tendency to regard these jobs as simple technical and business-like jobs, the tendency to leave them entirely to the consumers' guild itself.

Particularly, since this work is progressing over a fairly long period in conjunction with spring farming, they have to act so as not to hinder the execution of the circulation plan between farming and the consumers' guild.

First of all, we must have guild members mobilized with enthusiasm and positiveness by interpreting and penetrating the importance of the reorganization and the settlement and election, among all guild members. That is, we have to propagandize and interpret the effort of the party and the government for the development of the consumers' guild, the role which the consumers' guild must perform in the struggle for a socialistic reform in the farm areas of our country, and the important contents of the cabinet decision which has been adopted.

And it is also important for us to have guild members realize the purposes and managing methods of the guild, to have them thoroughly realize that the real masters of the guild are themselves, by strengthening the propaganda in standards and constitution, and by fruitfully carrying out discussion work.

Particularly, the province (To) and county (Gun) party committees, by directing the present reorganization of consumers' guild and through the settlement and election of directing the organizations, must try to concretely understand the circumstances of party groups in the consumers' guild, and not only accumulate experience and knowledge in this field which are necessary for party direction, but to further strengthen the junior party groups of the consumers' guild organization which will be newly reorganized.

The reorganization of the consumers' and the settlement and election of directing organization at this time, will be carried out in an atmosphere of magnificent effort and struggle to meet the all-party conference.

Party groups must guarantee to accomplish high results by organizing and developing movements for patriotic and increased-production; that is, exceeding plans, economization of circulation expenses, and elevating commercial culture, etc. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

2. WINTER LOG TRANSPORTATION ACTIVELY PROGRESSING

Laborers of all forestry workshops in Chagang-do are actively developing a struggle to exceed their log transportation plan daily, with the firm resolution of meeting the third all-party conference with high labor results in winter log transportation.

The laborers of the Ogasan and Yongnim Forestry Stations ensured a supply of logs for transport of more than 40 days, and started the work of winter transportation by actively carrying out logging and loading, to guarantee and supplement the source of log transportation.

At these stations, they not only performed the laying of a forestry-track in regulation time, and carried out thorough preparations for cattle feed and arrangements for cattle pens, but also, they are raising the operating efficiency of cattle and round-trip efficiency.

The ox-cart workers of the Ogasan Forestry Station and Ip'yong Work Site exceeded their log transportation plan by 130 percent reducing loading time by not only raising operating efficiency of cattle 80 percent but by properly handling work preparations.

Ox-cart workers of the Hwadong Work Site under the Hwagyong Forestry Station are raising log transportation efficiency by applying the three-man log transportation method. They corrected the dispersed working method, and organized working teams consisting of three men, one of whom is a skilled worker, as well as the team leader, and two of whom are combined as new laborers. When work begins, two ox-cart workers, including one team leader, take three head of cattle and working together, load logs and transport them under the direction of the team leader, after rooting up logs climbing mountainous place, by preparing loading, and by preparing work assisting the oxen with one man. Thus, ox-cart worker, Comrade KIM Ŭi-chong exceeded his daily plan by a high of 245 percent and comrade KIM Kwi-tol exceeded his by 190 percent.

Particularly, the advanced laborers of all forestry workshops in Chagang-do are raising operating efficiency in log transportation by creatively applying work methods in advanced log transportation.

The Ip'yong Work Site of the Ogasan Forestry Station established a wooden spur about two kilometer long extending to the of forestry railroad, and raised log transportation results to 300 percent.

Ox-cart workers of Angok Work Site under the Kop'ung Forestry Station, are reducing work time, raising log transportation results, and are economizing logs by applying original method of the Comrade KIL Sŏk-chin Brigade. KIL Sŏk-chin's method of log transportation is popularized among all ox-cart workers of the work site. Young KO Pong-ku, an ox-cart worker, exceeded his log transportation plan for January by 200 percent by introducing this method and by raising round-trip efficiency.

With these active labor struggles in log transportation, the Ogasan Forestry Station fulfilled their January, quota, the Hwagyong Forestry Station its by 114 percent, and the Yongnim Forestry Station by 135 percent. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Company Reporter - Sŏ Chun-kil

3. EMPLOYEES OF TAESŎNG BRICK FACTORY APPEAL TO EMPLOYEES OF KANGNAM AND P'YŎNGYANG BRICK FACTORY FOR INCREASED-PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

Employees of Taesŏng brick factory held a meeting in the evening of 8th, and discussed and diviced the duty of increased-production campaign in response to the appeal of the workers of P'yŏngyang-si to meet the 3rd all-party conference of Korean Labor Party with high labor results.

In the meeting, after the report of SIN Hwa-kap, chairman of Trade League of the factory and discussion of SO Sŏng-kong, CHON Yŏng-chin, SŎNG Hyŏng-kong, CHU Sun-pok, other many laborers, technicians and clerks, adopted the messages to Central Committee of Korean Labor Party, Cabinet of Republic and Premier KIL Il-sŏng.

In the adopted pledge message, they pledged to accomplish the brick production plan of this year which is imposed to the factory by reducing fifteen days, to exceed by 105.5 at the end of year and to exceed the tiles production plan by 104%.

To guarantee this, they resolved to begin the work from the first of May by accomplishing the work of the workshop construction fast which is now progressing, and to establish more one of the artificial drying furnace. Simultaneously they pledged to economize 31,690 of manufacturing tools in all by raising the efficiency of labor production by over 116.5%.

In the meeting, they also adopted the appealing message for increased-production campaign to all laborers, technicians and clerks of Kangnam brick factory and P'yŏngyang brick factory.
(Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

4. COMMENCEMENT OF NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF AMMONIUM-NITRATE FERTILIZER FACTORY PRODUCING OVER 100,000 TONS ANNUALLY

By the people's policy of the party and the government for the rapid rehabilitation and development of the management of farm areas, the establishment of the ammonium-nitrate factory producing more than 100,000 tons yearly was commenced at the Hŭngnam Fertilizer Factory. This factory, being establishing with the part of one billion "rouble" aid fund of the great Soviet People was commenced on 11 January, by the laborers and technicians of the 17th Construction Trust in the Hŭngnam area.

At the construction site of the ammonium-nitrate fertilizer plant established in the broad compound of the Hŭngnam Fertilizer Factory, the foundation work is actively progressing, and on the outside of the factory, the rehabilitation construction of the laborers' residence of more than 31,000 square meters is being prepared.

Out of them, the laborers of the 3rd Station, who took charge of the foundation of the ammonium-nitrate fertilizer factory, took away more than 2,500 cubic meter of rock and iron strip concrete, and collected more than 20,000 pieces of tile in the clearing of destructed old buildings, during the last fifteen days.

This construction is expected to be completed in 1958.
(Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

5. DIRECTING AND ASSISTING "GROUP" OF FISHING COOPERATIVE SETS ABOUT WORK IN FIELD

Directing and assisting groups of fishing cooperatives are being sent to the field to strengthen the production activities and economic organizational work, and improve and assist the management of the cooperatives.

In 12 cities (Si) and counties (Kun) along the coastal of Hamgyŏng-bukto, 60 members of directing and assisting groups, including 15 members sent by the central government and 45 members of active staffs from provincial-level organizations, and every city and county, were sent to the field, and set about the work.

The directing and assisting group members carried out a lecture covering the main points of direction for four (4) days between the 31 January and the 2 February. The group will give direction in the fields of production activities, economic organizational work, management and popular culture, etc. to 36 fishing cooperatives through three (3) steps during two (2) months between the beginning of February and the end of March. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

6. ENTHUSIASM IN MANURE PRODUCTION

The farm cooperative members and individual management farmers in Chagang-do are engaged in farm preparations for the new year with the firm resolution to meet the third all-party conference of Korean Labor Party with high results. The members of the 1st Farm Cooperative in Songjin-ri, reviving experience which obtained high crops by fertilizing by the field soil burning, last year, planned to fertilize the field by soil burning four times as much as an ordinary years, and are carrying out the production of burnt soil, working on the basis of mutual competition among the working groups. Comrades Yi Ki-ho and Yi Chun-sil are producing the burnt soil with the soil they dug before it froze, and they have already produced more than two (2) tons.

In the 7th Pan of Hyangyang-ri, they are gathering the manure of the oxen and horses, ashes from the grass and wood, and the rat of destructed wall scattered on the way, after discussing in the meeting. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Correspondent, KIM Chŏng-yŏng

7. JAPAN-ASIA JOINT COMMITTEE CARRIES OUT PREPARATIONS TO DISPATCH CIVILIAN DELEGATION TO DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

According to information from Tokyo, the Japan-Asia Joint Committee is carrying out preparations to dispatch a civilian delegation to Asian and African countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This measure is, according to the decision of the meeting of the various countries of Asia, one of the important works being carried out by the committee to promote the exchange of economy, technics and culture among the various countries of Asia and Africa.

According to what the committee announced on the 6 February, 22 cultural representative have already been selected as the delegations, and they will, during the two (2) months from the end of April, visit the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Russia, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, India, Burma, Indonesia and Egypt. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

8. STATISTICS IN PRODUCTION OF MINERAL AND STEEL DURING PERIOD OF 1-31 JANUARY 1956

Minerals

High Production

Hwap'ung Mine	110%
Suan Mine	125%
Kaün Mine	115%
Mullye Mine	111%
Ongjin Mine	109%
Myongni Mine	108%
San'gok Mine	107%
Hwap'yong Mine	106%
Kömdök Mine	106%
Sönghung Mine	104%
Unsan Mine	103%
Taeyudong Mine	102%
Söngch'ön Mine	101%
Ch'önma Mine	100%
Nagyön Mine	100%

Steel

Hwanghae Iron Works	113%
Kangson Steel Mill	111%
Söngjin Steel Mill	110%
Chöngjin Steel Mill	100%

(Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

9. EXPANSION OF RESULTS IN POPULAR CREATIVE DEVICES MOVEMENT

The trade league of a factory directed Comrade KIM Sang-ch'öl is positively striving to systematically develop the movement of popular creative devices, by improving the work of the popular creative inventions and rationalization committee.

First, comparing the actual circumstances of the factory, seven leading groups according to technical category; that is, a directing groups in advanced cutting methods, material economization, non-accident driving of machines, work rationalization, reduction of multi-machine and processes, quality elevation and propaganda, were organized. These seven (7) directing groups established certain plans under direction of the committee, and began their work.

Committee members of the factory organized able workers, and organized workshop committees which they had not had before. And they establish Saturday as a Committee Day, and examined and summed up the activities of committee regularly, and introduced and commented on the creative devices and experiences among laborers and technicians.

Regular examinations and summing up of committee activities brought positive results. From here, criticism and self-criticism were actively developed, and measures to correct defects were established.

For example, we can tell of the directing process in the introduction and application of "sine curve bit". Not long time ago, the "sine curve bit" was introduced and applied by Plant No. 3 of this factory for the first time, and was rapidly supplied to lathe man of every plant. However, it was not supplied to Plant No. 5.

This problem was discussed on Committee Day. This bad tendency was criticized. Some directing workers of Plant No. 5 despised the introduction of advanced techniques trying hard only for the accomplishment of production plans, and it became clear that another reason the "sine curve bit" was not popularized is that the stone used in sharpening the "bit" was lacking, and technicians did not teach lathemen the method of sharpening it.

Concentrated direction was placed on Plant No. 5. Thus, the "bit" was popularized at this plant also.

With the results of regularly introducing creative devices and experiences of laborers and technicians, and advancing the explanation on the bit on effectively, their enthusiasm rose further. Keeping pace with this, the activities of all groups were strengthened still further.

The directing group in advanced cutting methods strengthened the creative cooperation between laborers and technicians, popularized the strong cutting method of "Koleshov" and supplied "Zhirov" drills and "sine curve bits". Thus, at present, all laborers have come to use advanced industrial tools.

The directing group in materials economization, raising the creative enthusiasm of laborers and technicians, improved the cutting method of rod steel, and economized more than 100,000 tons of rod steel in a year, and gave the government more than 400,000 Rön in interest, economized materials of every kind.

The directing group in work rationalization, supplying the good methods of advanced laborers, commencing with Comrade KIM Ch'ang-ku latheman who introduced the method of engineer Koalov, were able to raise production efficiency by an average 115% percent.

These accomplishment, of course, were not obtained smoothly.

At first, members of all groups were not properly mobilized on the plea that they were busy. For example, we can speak of the work of directing group in non-accident operation of machines. This group did not work well at first. The reason is that the responsible persons of the group did not study the non-accident operation of machines, and regardlessly ordered others to do so.

And then, the reason why the responsible persons only gave commands bureaucratically is that they did not know well how to organize, or direct the work. The "Commissar" committee of the factory gave the members of the directing group in machine non-accident driving, practical assistance. And the members of the group came to know how to work with effective methods, that is, to investigate the cause of accidents itemized by machines, to establish preventative measures, to study and analyze the condition of all machines in detail by making a sketch list of the machines, to device, and execute measures to curb accidents in the, etc.

Thus, the backwardness of this group improved gradually, and accordingly numerous machine accidents decreased gradually.

All measures, as mentioned above, to develop the popular creative movement brought practical results. In 1954, the number of popular creative devices and work rationalization methods was 166, and in 1955 when they strove to develop their experience, they realized 200 popular creative devices and work rationalizations, method and gave the government vast interest.

The experience of this factory shows that the direction of popular creative devices can accomplish results not when it becomes a temporary "campaign" but when it becomes normal and systematic.
(Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Company Reporter - Yi Chi-yong

10. MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES OF GUILD BY MOBILIZING LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

The P'yongyang 1st Iron Workers Production Cooperative was converted to a daily commodities cooperative in September of last year.

And it is now engaged in active development by research, using the supply of local raw material, and by producing daily commodities.

This is the results which were accomplished by the cell here which properly carried out the political work in conversion of the type of work.

When the conversion problem was raised, there were many opinions among the guild members. Some guild members suggested that they produce more construction equipment by receiving more rod steel from the government, and certain other guild members suggested that they could easily balance the accounts if they weave all kinds of textiles by receiving raw materials of cotton yarn from the government.

To speak again, some other guild members suggested that they might have a share relying upon funds and equipment of the government. This is the bad tendency which comes out of small "bourgeois" and speculative disposition that remains among them.

At this time, the cell of the guild, struggling against these bad tendencies, concentrated its capacity on thoroughly achieving party policies in the fundamental principles of the economic activities of the production cooperative.

The cell mobilized the management staff personnel and agitators, and carried out political agitation among the majority of the guild members.

At the meeting of the guild members, Comrade CH'A Kye-hung, management chairman emphasized, "The problem, as to what type of work we will convert to will be the fundamental link which decides the fate of our guild. In spite of this, many comrades wishes to work easily with the raw materials and funds of the government, and this is bad thinking.

The party and the government require the guild groups which, under the direction and assistance of government industry, produce the necessities of life for residents, by mobilizing, and extensively using the supply of local raw materials and worn-out articles. Therefore, we must to adopt the type of work on this principle, without fail".

The guild members came to understand that the type of work was to be selected in the direction which would mobilize the supply of local raw materials.

However, good ideas rarely appeared.

The cell found a way to solve this problem positively with the party and enthusiastic guild members. First of all, it held conference with the party core and enthusiastic guild members, often.

And, with the suggestion of Comrade O No-in, a skilled iron worker for a long time, they aimed to make daily commodities for the home beginning with "buckets", by rolling 10mm iron plate, which was discarded as worn-out articles from a national metals factory with a "roller" which was in guild.

The cell soon suggested this problem to the management committee, and had it raised for discussion at the guild members' general meeting. The general meeting recognized it to be creative and a worthy idea.

Actually, if his idea were realized, first of all, the supply of raw material would be abundant, existing facilities could be mobilized and used, and the products would be cheap and of good quality which would be absolutely necessary for the livelihood of the people.

The general meeting, after making experimental products, by assisting Comrade O No-in, decided to discuss the matter again.

Afterwards, Comrade O No-in, with the positive assistance of the cell, made two (2) "buckets" and dishes in two (2) days with Comrade KWŌN Chung-kōl, a tin worker. The experimental products were really wonderful.

However, they faced great difficulties, which they had not expected, the in production process of experimental products. The process of rolling 10mm iron plate to down to 0.5 mm was very difficult and took so much time.

It took about four (4) hours to roll iron plate to make two (2) "buckets", and with this, it was by no means efficient.

The cell continuously concentrated its capabilities on the solution of this problem. A good idea was suggested. The management committee dispatched comrade O No-in to the Hwanghae Iron Works. He came back, with the assistance of technical workers there, with a good drawing to remodel the roller.

The cell suggested that the management committee let Comrade O No-in be transferred the job of remodelling the roller and assisted his work. The job of remodelling the roller actively. Comrade O No-in succeeded in remodelling the roller nicely by decreasing the rotation of the roller, and equipment for continuous heating, etc. As result of the first experiment, more than one (1) ton of iron plate, the thinness of tin, was rolled with the remodelled roller.

Thus, many products, such "bucket" and dishes, etc. came to be produced.

However, the cell felt there was something lacking in the work.

That was, though raw materials were continually produced by the mechanical roller, efficiency was very low, because manual working methods were applied without change in the production process of product.

The cell concentrated the interests of the majority of the party members and guild members for the mechanization of production processes. The cell, extensively expressing and reminding the small "bourgeois" and shaking mind thickly expressed before and after the conversion of work, and expressions of weakness which were going to surrender before difficulties, deeply commented and permeated that manual working methods in product production processes can be easily solved if they display faults were masterful creativeness, and on the bases of the results and discipline their faults were overcome and broken.

On the other hand, the cell had the mechanization problem raised for popular discussion of all guild members by suggesting it to the management committee. Many guild members conscientiously displayed their creativeness by repeating the study of the mechanization problem.

For example, Comrade T'AK Yun-kōl, a guild member, originated a manufacturing machine which mechanized the production of "buckets" and dishes, and this machine produced an average of 120 "buckets" and 200 dishes in a day. This means that it raised production efficiency four (4) times over the former level.

Guild member, PAK Sōng-sil decided and volunteered to make a manufacturing machine for pans and frying pans. With the support of the cell and the management committee, he, after inspecting and studying, and coming back from the Sinŭiju Enamled Ironware, succeeded in producing more than 200 pans and frying pans in a day with HYŎN Ki-sōp a guild member, by repairing and arranging two presses, and by inserting the form of a pan and frying pan. And he, manufacturing an iron cutting machine, raised efficiency eight (8) times over the former level.

And among guild members, creative devices to make "bucket" for prevention of fire, fire-shovels, and stove pipe by expanding the types of work, appeared.

Thus, this cooperative here, which was converted to a daily commodities cooperative during the fourth quarters of last year, came to produce cheap and many nice domestic daily commodities, of good quality with worn-out articles of a national enterprise.

The economic foundation of the guild is growing stronger and stronger day by day. This guild obtained more than 3,800,000 Wōn in interest in the fourth quarter of last year.

Common stored money grew 17 times as much as at the time of the organization.

The general meeting of the guild cell, for the settlement and election, highly estimating the above results which the guild cell had done, elected good workers to head directing organizations who were inspected and trained in practical struggle, beginning with Comrade O No-in.

Now, the cell here is a more inspiring and leading political enthusiasm and patriotic creativeness of party members and the masses of the guild members in the increased production campaign to meet the third all-party conference with higher labor results.
(Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Company Reporter - CHANG U-chong

12. PROGRESS OF FARMING PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION OF WINTER SUBSIDIARY BUSINESS

The farm cooperatives in Sōnggan-gun (Chagang-do) are actively carrying out winter subsidiary businesses, in pace with present farm preparation. The supply of winter subsidiary business of the farm cooperatives in mountainous areas, here, are chiefly ox-cart log transportation, the collection of firewood, and the production of straw products.

At the end of September, last year, the county (Kun) the people's committee devised and discussed concrete measure to increase the farmers' subsidiary income by positively investigating and utilizing these sources of subsidiary businesses.

Thus, the cooperatives of six (6) districts (Ri) located along a railroad, running from Nam-ri, had the farmers collect firewood and produce baskets and the cooperatives of areas located along forestry railroads, had their members extensively mobilized in log transportation.

And under the consultation of responsible workers of the forestry station, some 16 cooperatives which contracted for ox-cart log transportation, but only those cooperatives which could not solve the cattle problem their own efforts, were given 45 percent of the contract money in advance to purchase cattle.

As result of these measures, the Mup'yong Farm Cooperative added three (3) oxen to the four (4) that they had originally, and were mobilized for ox-cart transportation, and they collect about 420,000 Won in subsidiary income, and with this, they can enough to supply for the lack of farming food. On the other hand, however, certain farm cooperatives not located along forestry railroads, and can narrowly support themselves, therefore, the management workers were going to collect only firewood for farming instead of positively mobilizing their spare labor for winter subsidiary business, with the plea that there is no large subsidiary income such ox-cart log transportation, and they were not producing straw goods, with the plea that subsidiary income in too little.

The Sŏhŭng Farm Cooperative in Tongsang-ni was this way, and they did not mobilize themselves until mid-December. Therefore, Comrade KIM Sun-t'ae, chairman of the county (Kun) people's committee, who went there to give direction, instantly consulted with the management workers of the cooperative and enthusiastic guild members, and soon assisted them in carrying out subsidiary business with farming preparations. That was, he had six (6) male laborers of the cooperative handle the relocation of soil of quagmire paddy with six (6) ox-carts, and each of them collected five (5) tons of manure, and at the same-time, he had six (6) straw rope machines distributed to 18 laborers working in three (3) shifts, and had each machine twist 112 bundles of straw rope daily. In addition 16 paddy straw bag machines were distributed to 32 laborers working in two (2) shifts, and each machine wove five (5) or seven (7) straw bags each day. And with spare labor, he had each member collect 12 bundles of firewood, and solved the problem of sales by taking the straw products to the Chŏnch'ŏn Match Factory, and the firewood to Kanggye.

Thus, the staff workers in Sŏnggan-gun not only positively carried out winter subsidiary businesses but turned special interest to directing and assisting farm preparations to overcome the problem of the cooperatives here having accomplished only 95.3 percent of their quota in government grain production last year. Each cooperative, this year, has expanded the cultivated area of corn which is a multi-crop, and directing and assisting them in increasing the crop yield per unit.

With the direction of responsible workers in the county (Kun), farm cooperatives here not only ensured the usual yellow corn which is just right for the climate and natural features, but have already finished the exchange of chemical fertilizer distributed by government, and are concentrating on the production of manure fertilize the cultivating area of corn with manure of good quality.

The Taehung Farm Cooperative in Puji-ri, with the direction and assistance of Comrade PAEK Ch'ang-nyong, agricultural director of the county committee who was sent as a lecturer in winter farming techniques, and with the direction of the district (Ri) accomplished many results in preparation to sow much corn. Comrade PAEK Ch'ang-nyong, with his lectures in farming techniques, proved that, in order to drastically raise the crop yield per unit in this area where the soil is dry, they must eliminate the tendency to replace with a little chemical fertilizer with a little manure, as was done year, and must prepare much manure and mineral fertilizer.

Furthermore, he taught the cooperatives members, gradually, method of disposing the peat which this cooperative had collected using method of nitro-lime fertilizer, etc.

Now, the management committee of the cooperative is planning to expand their present acreage to 78 acres, an increase of 24 acres, in corn this year, and to produce a per unit corn yield of two (2) tons and 100 kilograms, by raising the per Chongbo (2.45 acres) yield 500 kilograms over last year.

In order to accomplish this target, the cooperative members, are now striving to obtain much manure in order that every head in the corn field will receive 300 grams of manure, and they have already collected more than 200 tons of peat and several tons of human manure.

Responsible workers in Songgan-gun are directed and assisted to carry out at this time, the expansion of cultivated area and the plowing of new paddies, etc., which will become the key to increased production of grain this year cooperatives in Songgan-up and Nam-ri plowed more than 15 acres of fields into paddies.

However, there are also certain defects in the preparations for farming in the county.

For example, there are three newly organized farm cooperatives in this county, and in spite of the fact that their organization of winter subsidiary business and farming preparatory work should be better led because they have no experience and their foundation is weak, they are not well taken care of, and, looking back on the conditions of the cattle of the cooperative, in spite of the fact that certain cooperatives, including the Panghyang Farm Cooperative, are wanting in farming cattle, this year also, they are not being taking care of at this time. And making the most of geographic conditions where Songgan-gun is located, responsible workers in the county have been frequently emphasizing that the farm cooperatives have to develop stock-farming, but it has come that this theory has nothing to do with the direction of farming preparations, this year. That is, every guild does not concretely direct and assist the security of high-bred cattle for the development of stock-farming, the improvement of raising and management methods, and the cultivating methods of feed supply.

Responsible workers in the county have to correct, at this time, these defects which are revealed in the direction of winter subsidiary business and farming preparations. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Company Reporter - PAE Sun-chae

13. INCREASING QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

The laborers of the Sungho-ri Cement Factory further strengthened their struggle to send cement of better quality to construction sites in rehabilitation, and increased first grade products by 3.5 times as compared with December of last year, exceeding the production plan of last January by 115%.

Even in the first half of last year, some processes in this factory indulged only in production quantity, and halted the raising of quality because they did not maintain standard operation methods in the important department of raw materials combination, and in the adjustment of powder and temperature, etc.

Particularly, the concentrated direction given to the Sosong Station, the heart in the cement production, which was executed during September, October last year, helped raise the quality of products a great deal.

By this work, defects were exposed and were corrected by popular criticism, and the tendency to overused the exhaust fan raising the temperature in the furnace without charging raw materials, the overcharging of raw materials, and non-observance of standard operation methods in temperature adjustment in furnace, were all corrected.

As a result, enthusiasm in keeping regulation raised high among laborers, was fostered and came to guarantee the quality of products on a high standard.

Thus, they decreased residual rate of powder by 2 percent over the end of last year, and decreased moisture by one (1) percent compared with the former lived in the combination of raw materials and water. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

14. STRUGGLE TO MECHANIZE WORK AND ECONOMIZE LABOR

Laborers and management workers of Anju Coal Mine, with the care of party and government, and who will be equipped with up-to-date machinery within one (1) or two (2) years, are actively struggling in the mechanization of the coal mine as they face their production quota.

Comrade PAK Kwan-hui, engineer chief said pointing at the drawing and machines, "Hereafter, we will use 'coal cutters' the newest style machine, at every coal stopping site and excavation site, and install a scraper-style 'chain conveyor' in every hauling shaft. And advanced mining methods now be executed at some sites, will be rapidly converted to the 'retreating long-wall mining method', and the 'circulating method' will be applied in long wall mining.

If this is to be realized, our coal would be able to dig up as much as nearly two or three times as much coal with less labor than now.

It is wonderful just to see the power of the "chain conveyor" which takes over of the hauling process. The scraper conveyor which is now installed in nine (9) pits, and which will be installed in all hauling processes, has six to ten times the capacity of Japanese equipment and it can haul more than 200 tons of coal an hour. And each conveyor economizes the labor of more than 30 man-days in one day and night.

The administrative and technical council called at the beginning of the year discussed all preparations for the mechanization of coal mining. This year, in eight (8) pits, the problem was raised that during the first half of the year they chiefly turned their basic power to preparations in mechanization. By the end of July, coal mining sites and excavation site and hauling shafts must be mechanized and the problem was raised that they, first of all, would rapidly carry out, the excavation the right three degree lateral shaft and the mass-hauling shaft.

In nine (9) pits where production processes are almost completely mechanized, the important task was to introduce and apply the circulating method in long wall mining as fast as possible, along with the struggle to accomplish mechanization and using the "coal cutter" at coal mining sites.

These tasks were established by the manager. For the fruitful executive of these tasks, the positive creativeness of laborers and technicals, and the direction of administration and party groups, must be made closer.

The junior party committee of the coal mine in order to have laborers and technicians prepared in thought to display their conscientiousness and creativeness in the job for mechanization, called a council of youth laborers, to form a core in excavation and timbermen who had good ability.

Through the council, directing workers of the party and administration had them recognize that the basic task for the laborers of eight (8) pits was to promote mechanization, and that this is an honorable job to be carried out for the rational utilization and economization of labor, and they explained that they had to rapidly carry out excavation and the mobilization work of iron materials.

At the council of young laborers in excavation, Comrade PAK Sang-tu, a veteran and young labor innovator, suggested that they organize a youth "commando" to increase excavation speed, stating that the youth laborers having united their power, had accomplished, in 20 day's work on the three-degrees lateral shaft, in the excavation of the mass hauling shaft and the upper shaft, what they had scheduled for 45 days.

The administration side discussed this suggestion deliberately, and had them organize a youth "commando" under the direction of Comrade PAK Sang-tu, YI Sun-kil, and KIM Nyong-il, who are good and skillful worker. The youth "commandos" organized a mutual competition and began work.

They established strict working orders and labor rules, and raised working results drastically. However, in mud where the moisture level was severe, there were interruptions in work and they did not extend the conveyor to the excavating site, at this time, especially in hauling the delayed coal car circulation was caused because of poor handling of rock on the surface. Assistance from the administration side was required.

First of all, the directing workers of administration went to the field, and having understood the actual circumstances, held a council with directing workers handling hauling, and came to the conclusion that they had to raise the laborers' responsibility in hauling. The administration increased the role of hauling directors and responsible persons in conveyance, and had them guarantee the circulation of coal cars promptly, by frequently patrolling and investigating conveyors, excluding obstacles, and raising the rate of utilization.

Consequently, drilling at excavating sites, was maintained, and sufficient air pipes and smoke exhausting facilities were installed.

The creative struggle of the youth "commando" was raised further. They begin their work properly prepared having previously established their day's work, and are extending results and correcting defects. Particularly, in the excavation of the mass hauling shaft, PANG Chae-sŏn and CH'OE Chae-il, "commando" members, are raising results daily by an average of 110 - 120 percent.

Now, the junior party members and the administrative directing workers of the Anju Coal Mining, organizing and directing a popular competition movement to meet the third all-party conference with high labor results, are strongly carrying out the task of mechanizing coal mining for important government established task - the rational utilization of labor and labor economization. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

Company Reporter, HAN Yŏng-kŭn

16. CHIEF OF REPUBLIC TRADE DELEGATION DELIVERS RETURN SPEECH

Minister of Trade, CHIN Pan-su, the chief of the trade delegation of the republic which returned from visits to Soviet Russia and the People's Republic of China, delivered the following returning speech on the 9th.

"Our delegation visited Soviet Russia and the People's Republic of China during a period of four months from October last year, and we discussed all problems concerning the exchange of commodities, and concluded respective agreements with these countries.

Our delegation signed as protocol concerning assistance which the People's Republic of China will give the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1956.

According to the commercial agreement concluded between our government and Soviet Russia, the mutual commodity exchange between the two countries will be increased much more than last year.

According to this agreement, our country is to import this year, vehicles, petroleum products, rolled products black and colored metals, construction materials, mineral fertilizer, and machines of every sort those used in including irrigation, and other all sorts of commodities necessary for the rehabilitation and development of the people's economy, from Soviet Russia, and is to export, ore concentrates, mineral ores, ferro-alloys which are rich resources in our country, and products from chemical industry, fruits, and furs, etc., to the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, according to the commercial agreement our delegation concluded with the People's Republic of China in Pukkyong, our country is to offer minerals, marine products, fruits, and medicinal materials, etc., to the People's Republic of China, and is to be received, from that country, all sorts of daily necessities, including cotton, cotton textiles, cotton yarn, etc., and coal, steel materials, machines, telegraph machinery, raw material of chemical industry, and cultural commodities, etc.

With these agreements which were the result of commercial negotiations based on reciprocal spirit and understanding it is expected that the commodity exchange between both countries, will be increased by 25 percent over last year.

On the other hand, the delegation of the People's Republic of China concretely discussed, with out delegation, business-like problems based on our economic circumstances and demands, relating to economic and technical unilateral aid for 1956.

We Korean People, with the recently-concluded agreements, will received a great quantity of material and technical assistance from the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and this will be of great help for the economic rehabilitation and construction of the post-war people economy of our country. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

17. FIRST EDITION OF MAGAZINES

The magazine "Trade League Life" and "Farm Cooperative Member" have been published for the first time.

"Trade Union Life", the organization magazine of the Central Committee of the Korean Trade Federation, is published with the important mission of presenting the policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Republic government to enthusiastic members of the trade federation including individual workers of the trade federation, chairmen of trade federation groups and workshops, to popularize the experiences of trade federation work, to assist in raising the care role in the struggle for economic construction and the peaceful unification and independence of the fatherland.

In the first edition of the monthly magazine, are such articles as the foreword, entitled "Let's meet the third all-party conference of Korean Labor Party with high labor results", essays, and articles on the experience of Trade federation groups concerning production and popular culture. (Nodong Sinmun, 11 February 1956)

18. VICE-MARSHAL CH'OE YONG-KŎN BY WILLY SCHUTO
19. VICE-MARSHAL CH'OE YONG-KŎN BY PYOTŬRŬ PANTSCHESKY
20. CHINESE PEOPLE'S ENTERTAINMENT MISSION VISITS HISTORICAL MANGYONGDAE
21. KOREAN PEOPLE IN JAPAN EXTENSIVELY DEVELOP PROTECTION MOVEMENT OF BROTHERS RETAINED IN OMURA CAMP
22. MOTHERS BRINGING UP ORPHAN
23. ADVANCED EXPERIENCE OF SOVIET RUSSIA
24. NIGHT OF 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN WRITER TOSTOEVSKY'S DEATH
25. KOREAN RED CROSS DELEGATION CONTINUES FORMAL MEETINGS WITH JAPANESE RED CROSS DELEGATION
26. JAPAN-KOREAN ASSOCIATION AND JAPN WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB GIVE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTS
27. STATEMENT OF LOUIS SIANG, SECRETARY CHIEF OF WORLD TRADE FEDERATION
28. MOTHERS' STANDING COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S PROTECTION HOLDS MEETING
29. PLENARY MEETING OF FRENCH COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE
30. AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF WORLD TRADE FEDERATION DIGNITY

31. DECISION OF NATION WIDE COMMITTEE MEETING, PLENARY MEETING OF CHINA
PEOPLE'S POLITICS
32. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF ASIA AND FAREAST CONTINUES
12TH MEETING
33. RUSSIA-JAPAN CONFERENCE
34. DULLES SPEECH SHOWING AGAIN AMERICAN UNJUST SITUATION TO INTER-
NATIONAL PROBLEM
35. COMBODIAN PREMIER OPPOSES JOINING SEATO
36. ANTI-NATIONAL BAD LAW MADE BY SYNGMAN RHEE CONSPIRATOR
37. EXTREME LACK OF CLASSROOMS IN MANY SCHOOLS IN SEOUL